

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Superpower Rivalry in Indian Ocean Condemned at UN Meeting	A 1
PRC Delegate Addresses UN Meeting on Technology Transfer	A 2
PRC Delegation Attends Geneva International Education Conference	A 2

UNITED STATES

PRC-U.S. Trade Agreement Signed in Beijing	B 1
U.S. Defense Secretary Discusses U.S. Presence in Indian Ocean	B 1
Vice Premier Yu Qiuli Meets Ohio Governor Rhodes	B 2
XINHUA Views Carter's Handling of Economic, Political Issues	B 2
SRV Refugee Policy Denounced in United States	B 3
U.S. Violinist Isaac Stern Leaves PRC	B 4

SOVIET UNION

Expansion of Soviet Pacific Fleet Enumerated, Discussed	C 1
Brezhnev Meets With U.S. Senate Leader Byrd in Yalta	C 1
Reports of New Soviet Bombers Under Development Cited	C 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

South Korean Police Raid Opposition Party 5 July	D 1
Comment on Incident	D 1
GONGREN RIBAO Supports DPRK's Struggle for Reunification [27 Jun]	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XINHUA Correspondent Comments on PRC-SRV Negotiations	E 1
Commentary on SRV Policy Toward ASEAN, Indochina Region	E 1
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Criticizes SRV Policy [7 Jul]	E 2
Kampuchean Army, Guerrillas Counterattack SRV Invaders	E 4
Late Spring Battle Reports	E 4
Uprisings Behind SRV Lines	E 4
Skirmishes in Battambang Province	E 4
SRV Preparing Kampuchean Port for Soviet Fleet	E 5
Imelda Marcos in PRC for Week-Long Official Visit	E 5
Departure From Manila	E 5
Welcoming by Li Xiannian	E 5
Meeting With Hua Guofeng	E 6
Li Xiannian, Marcos' Banquet Speeches	E 7
Meeting With Li Xiannian	E 9
Conversation With Deng Xiaoping	E 9

Talks With Deng Yingchao	E 9
Agreement Signing Ceremony	E 10
Farewell Banquet in Beijing	E 11
Departure for Xian	E 12
President Marcos Tells Press SRV Poses Threat to Thailand	E 12
Philippine-SFRY Statement on International Affairs	E 13
Singapore Foreign Minister Attacks SRV	E 13
Malaysian Prime Minister on Foreign Interference in Indochina	E 14
Ji Pengfei Fetes Australian Communist Party Chairman	E 14

WESTERN EUROPE

Standardization Agreement, Protocol Signed With France	G 1
Sports Delegation Signs Accord With France; Departs Paris	G 1
PLA Sports Team Departs France for Home 8 July	G 1
Tan Zhenlin Meets Italian Official, Journalists	G 2
Founding of Spanish Workers' Party Reported	G 2

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Romanian Enterprise Performance [25 Jun]	H 1
Romanian CP, Government Discuss Economic Plans	H 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Madagascar Foreign Minister on Indochina Refugee Meeting	I 1
Madagascar, SFRY Discuss Havana Nonaligned Meeting	I 1
Health Minister Qian Xinzhong Attends Rwandan Reception	I 1
Youth Delegation Leaves Somalia for Tanzania	I 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC Standing Committee Promulgates More Laws	L 1
Criminal Law	L 1
Criminal Procedure Law	L 1
Law Governing Joint Ventures	L 1
Publication of First Criminal Law Reported	L 1
Text in Beijing Press	L 5
First Law of Criminal Procedure Made Public	L 6
Text in Beijing Press	L 8
Comments by Noted Jurist	L 8
New Law on Joint Ventures Reviewed	L 10
Comments by Rong Yiren	L 11
Deng Xiaoping, Others Attend Zhou Shidi Memorial Meeting	L 13
Interference in Job Assignments for College Graduates Fanned	L 15
RENMIN RIBAO Advocates Realistic Attitude in Opposing Wrong Trend [3 Jul]	L 16
RENMIN RIBAO Calls for Improving Party Work Style [1 Jul]	L 20
Semiannual Building Materials Quotas Exceeded	L 26
Chemical Industry Production Figures Reported	L 26

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Wan Li Greets Report Group of Counterattack Heroes	O 1
Liao Zhigao Attends Fujian Conference on Ideological Work	O 1
APR Reports Foreign Students Beaten at Shanghai Institute	O 2
Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant Fire Reported	O 3
Lessons From Coverage of Plant Fire	O 4
Tie Ying Addresses Zhejiang Cadres' Meeting	O 4
Briefs: Anhui Rapeseed	O 5

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NANFANG RIBAO on Strengthening Ideological, Political Work [21 Jun]	P 1
Guangxi Issues Circular on Promoting Summer Reaping, Sowing	P 4
Hunan Provincial Rural Work Conference Closes	P 5

NORTH REGION

Tianjin: Delegates to 5th NPC, 5th CPPCC Welcomed Home	R 1
TIANJIN RIBAO Urges Further Discussion on Criterion for Truth [5 Jul]	R 1
Briefs: Nei Monggol Youth Work; Nei Monggol Schools' Restoration; Tianjin Reprinting Company	R 3

SUPERPOWER RIVALRY IN INDIAN OCEAN CONDEMNED AT UN MEETING

OW060938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0922 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, July 5 (XINHUA)--Rivalry and competition between the two superpowers are the main cause of unrest and instability in the Indian Ocean region. This should be eliminated and the Indian Ocean declared a peace zone, pointed out the representatives of most countries, especially the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean, during the last two and half day general debate at the current meeting of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean.

Pakistan's representative Niaz A. Naik said that the Indian Ocean region had become increasingly prone to tensions, instability, major power rivalry and the arms race. This had given rise to potentially dangerous situations and conflicts.

He pointed out that the presence and activities of foreign warships and military aircraft in the Indian Ocean were incompatible with the concept of a peace zone.

Iran's representative Parviz Mohajer declared in his statement that the peace zone declaration was, in essence, directed at the two superpowers. "They are the only powers with the capacity and potential incentive to manipulate, pressurize or intervene in the affairs of the littoral states," he added.

The representative from India, Brahesh C. Mishra, said that the majority of the littoral and hinterland states rejected the implication that the great powers had any basis in law or morality to assume the right to act as the policemen of the world.

Most of the participants called for the elimination of differences and strengthening of cooperation among the littoral and hinterland nations in the Indian Ocean region in order to maintain peace and stability.

Regarding the bilateral talks between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, on the so-called limitation of their military presence in the Indian Ocean, the representatives of India and Madagascar pointed out that such talks did not correspond to the goals and principles of the declaration of the Indian Ocean which envisaged the total elimination of great power military presence. The Indian representative said that "unless the great powers truly give up the intention to intensify their rivalry and to station military and naval forces in the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis, the bilateral talks are unlikely to lead to any worthwhile implementation of the declaration.

The representatives of Nepal, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Zambia, Egypt and other Third World countries as well as some Second World countries also unanimously condemned the further escalation of great powers' military presence and the intensification of their rivalry in the Indian Ocean region which has posed a real danger to the security of the littoral and hinterland states in the area, and demanded dismantling of all military bases of all forms and an end to the presence of all foreign forces, nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

The representatives of the two superpowers tried to justify their military presence in the Indian Ocean in an attempt to cover up their rivalry and competition there. However, they failed to convince the participants and, on the contrary, found their arguments repudiated by the representatives of a number of Third World countries.

I. 9 Jul 79

A 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN MEETING ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

OW080418 Beijing XINHUA in English 0344 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, July 7 (XINHUA)--A draft programme of action was worked out at the closing session of the preparatory committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development this afternoon. The draft programme of action, which was based on the main elements as contained in the position paper of the Group of 77, will be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development for further discussion. The main purpose of this conference, scheduled to be held in Vienna on August 20, 1979, is to take concrete and effective measures to enhance greatly the capacity of the developing countries for science and technology, and speedily promote their economic and social development so as to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Speaking at today's meeting, head of the Chinese delegation Lai Yali said: "In order to raise the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries, it is imperative, first of all, to change the existing irrational relations in science and technology, eliminate the monopoly in scientific and technological fields, remove the restrictions and discrimination in the transfer of technology and base the relations between the developed and developing countries on true equality, cooperation and mutual benefit." When expressing regret at the less positive response from the developed countries to these key issues, Lai Yali pointed out: "The developed countries have acquired great strength in economic and technological development. They have both the ability and the responsibility to meet the reasonable demands of the developing countries. This is not a dependence of one party on another, still less a unilateral alms-giving, but a concrete expression of cooperation and mutual benefit for the establishment of a new international economic order."

PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS GENEVA INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW060918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 5 (XINHUA)--The 37th session of the international conference on education opened here today under the auspices of the Geneva-based International Bureau of Education, which is an integral part of UNESCO. 450 delegates from over 100 countries, including more than 40 ministers or vice-ministers of education, attended the session. A Chinese delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Education Kao Yi and President of the Shanghai Normal University Professor Liu Funien also attended the conference. The conference will have as its theme for discussion "improvement of the organization and management of education systems as a means of raising efficiency in order to extend the right to education."

UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow said at the opening session that between 1960 and 1975, primary education enrolments doubled, secondary education tripled and higher education quadrupled in the developing world. But, he said, by 1980, there would be 814 million illiterates in the world, an increase of 57 million in ten years. In the same year, only 72 per cent of the children aged six to eleven would be able to go to school, leaving out 130 million of them. He called for redoubled efforts by various countries to provide equality of access to education by eliminating the disparities affecting particularly women, rural populations, migrants and other disadvantaged groups. The executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, Henry Labouisse, said that although this year is the 20th anniversary of the declaration of the rights of the children, 75 out of every 100 children born in the developing countries would still not be able to get access to school. The conference is scheduled to close on July 14.

I. 9 Jul 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

PRC-U.S. TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BEIJING

WO71031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1012 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--An agreement on trade relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America was signed here today by the Chinese and U.S. governments.

Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli was present at the signing ceremony.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

After the signing, Minister Li Qiang said: "The Sino-U.S. agreement on trade relations we have just signed is the fruitful result of our joint efforts. It will serve as an impetus to the development of our bilateral economic, trade and friendly relations." He said: "We do hope that after the signing of the agreement the two sides will continue their efforts for the earliest possible completion of the legal procedures necessary for the agreement to enter into force, so that the agreement can play a positive role in the extension of our bilateral trade."

Ambassador Woodcock said: "We hope and expect that this agreement will provide a sound basis for continuing orderly and rapid expansion of two-way trade, to the benefit of the peoples of both China and the United States. By removing obstacles, it should pave the way to an even closer long-term economic relationship between China and the United States."

U.S. Secretary for Commerce Juanita M. Kreps cabled a message from the United States to Chinese Minister Li Qiang to congratulate him on the signing of the Sino-U.S. trade agreement. She said in the message: "Today's signing is an important event that will strengthen the economic ties between our countries." She said that she was looking forward to Minister Li Qiang's visit to the United States and to the opportunity "to continue the fruitful exchange we began in Beijing on ways to expand trade between our two countries."

In a little over half a year since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the two parties have signed 13 agreements and protocols including the trade agreement signed today. This shows that there have been substantial developments in the relations between the two countries as regards trade, culture and scientific and technical cooperation.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY DISCUSSES U. S. PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

OW061758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1702 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--"We clearly are leaning toward an increase in our security presence" in the Indian Ocean-Persian Gulf area, said U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown yesterday, according to a Washington report.

In an interview on the public broadcasting service's MacNeil Lehrer Report, Brown said, "we arrived at the conclusion that some further increases are desirable." Such moves are under consideration, he added. He noted that the United States has made a number of moves over the past six months which follow this pattern.

I. 9 Jul 79

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Brown described increases in U.S. military activities in that region as "a series of signals that we want to cooperate with our friends in that area." Such military measures are "indications that we have vital interests in that area." He continued, adding, "the United States would commit forces if we judged our vital interests were involved."

Referring to the present oil crisis, Brown said that it is "very much" a national security problem, which also threatens U.S. allies in Western Europe and the Far East.

VICE PREMIER YU QIULI MEETS OHIO GOVERNOR RHODES

OWO61632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yi Qiuli this evening met with a 24-member trade delegation of Ohio state led by Governor of Ohio state James Rhodes.

Governor Rhodes put forward the suggestion that Ohio state cooperate with China in the fields of architecture, tourism, agriculture and trade.

Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli said "not only in these fields, we can cooperate in industry and science and technology as well. The area of possible cooperation between our two sides is wide indeed."

The delegation arrived here on July 2.

XINHUA VIEWS CARTER'S HANDLING OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES

OWO90322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0308 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

["U.S. President at Grips With Economic, Political Problems"-- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, July 8 (XINHUA)--A sense of emergency is hanging over Washington and the rest of the United States as President Carter comes to grips with the hard and complicated economic and political problems facing the nation.

Continuing shortages of gasoline coupled with unchecked inflation and a potential recession have caused such nervousness and even alarm that the President's chief domestic affairs adviser Stuart Eizenstat has stated, "nothing else has so frustrated, confused, and angered the American people". Mayor Edward Koch of New York has indicated that he has not witnessed anything comparable to the current emotion in American political life since the war in Vietnam.

President Carter commenced a series of conferences with his aides as well as a broad section of representatives at his Camp David retreat immediately upon his return from abroad and cancelled all previously arranged appointments including a nationwide television speech on the energy problem. It was reported that he viewed the issues at home as far beyond that of energy and held that the energy crisis must be dealt with "on a broader basis". Eight governors and experts both in and outside the administration have been summoned to Camp David and the consultations are expected to last a few more days.

One of the documents being studied by the President is a memo submitted by Stuart Eizenstat dated June 28. He advised the president "to shift the cause for inflation and energy problems to OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) to gain credibility with the American people...to regain our political losses."

I. 9 Jul 79

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Another one of his recommendations implied that the Energy Department was to blame and advised the President to address himself to "the enormous credibility and management problem of the Department of Energy" which he said equal those which the State or Defense Department had during the Vietnam war.

The memo suggested the creation of a national energy mobilization board "modelled after the World War Two example" and designation to select energy projects--like pipelines, port facilities or research and development facilities--which are to be built in the national interest, eliminating all of the normal regulatory tangle that slows such projects down".

The proposals put forward in the memo and by experts in and outside the administration include reduction of crude oil imports, expansion of drilling at home, new options on energy resources such as synthetic fuels and coal products, "tough measures" on conservation, decontrol of oil price to stimulate oil production and a standby rationing plan in case of emergency.

There appears to be disagreement on many of these proposals including the Eizenstat memo itself. Commenting on the memo, the President's Press Secretary J. Powell said, "the rhetoric itself was a little bit silly."

The Washington POST reported that constituents of Michigan and Ohio are criticizing Congress, the administration and the oil companies for speaking and acting in conflicting ways. Republican Representative Norman Lent of New York in a speech over the weekend said, "everybody on Long Island has had to wait in gas lines and there is a real feeling of anger, frustration, and outrage." Democratic Representative William Lehman of Florida said, "it is the uncertainty that bothers people--the future".

SRV REFUGEE POLICY DENOUNCED IN UNITED STATES

OWO41948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Washington, July 4 (XINHUA)--By driving masses upon masses of its own citizens out of their own country, Vietnam has turned amity and sympathy among the American people toward it into widely felt contempt and hostility.

"Hanoi's Persecutions", "Concentration Camps Reported", "Hanoi Steps Up Expulsion of Ethnic Chinese", "Refugees May Leave Three Billion Dollars", "Expulsion of Chinese--A Gold Mine to Hanoi", "The Mad Traffic in Southeast Asia", "The Ongoing Tragedy of the Boat People" and "Agony of the Boat People"; These are just a few of the headlines in a continuous press coverage since April of the unprecedented atrocity inflicted on the people who, for generations, had served the country, worked for its well-being and for its defence with their sweat and blood.

In an editorial, the Baltimore SUN of June 27 called on President Carter and leaders of other nations to make an issue out of the root cause of this tragic situation. "That is the policy of the Government of Vietnam to make life so unbearable for thousands of its citizens and its neighbors that they are willing to court death (by some estimates half the boat people die at sea) and accept any miserable existence to get away. Forty-odd years ago that was a prelude to genocide and world war," the paper said.

I. 9 Jul 79

B 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

In a letter to the editor of the New York TIMES of June 28, Judith Strauch, assistant professor of anthropology of Harvard University, criticized the idea of China's obligation to accept the refugees, saying: "It is highly dangerous to assign blame in such a way as to deflect it away from Vietnam, the rightful home of the refugees, to third countries." The letter says that the terms of nationality, ethnicity and citizenship are by no means synonymous and that "the vast majority of Vietnam's Chinese have been legal citizens of that country for many years, just as a similarly vast majority of the rest of Southeast Asia's Chinese are legal citizens of their countries of abode."

Opinions here are getting more evident that the essence of the refugee crisis has gone beyond a mere humanitarian problem and it is regarded more as a political problem which must be set in the context of larger political considerations.

In another editorial the Baltimore SUN says that the "infamous trade in humans has become Vietnam's principal export and exchange earner. Some of the gold has been identified in Soviet gold sales in Europe, evidence that Chinese bodies are buying Soviet weapons." The editorial states that "the Vietnamese expulsions might be tamed if the world community acted like one and suspended all forms of aid."

U.S. officials are of the opinion that Vietnamese policies have reached a point where other nations have to react. Sanction against aid to Vietnam has become a subject of concern to those who are following closely the tragic events reminiscent of Hitler's persecution of the Jewish people during World War Two.

The image of Hanoi has become so unpopular that more and more Americans who supported Vietnam during the war now denounce its brutal acts. The Washington STAR in a report says that there are observers who "regard Hanoi's historic drive for regional control as stronger than its desire for world popularity."

People who earlier doubted whether China's hit-back at Hanoi's outrage was justified now concede that it was fully justified. Americans who earlier planned to visit Hanoi now decide to cancel their visits.

U.S. VIOLINIST ISAAC STERN LEAVES PRC

OW070249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, July 6 (XINHUA)--Noted American violinist Isaac Stern, Mrs. Stern, and their daughter and two sons, and pianist David Golub left China today after a tour which took them to Beijing, Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Quilin.

During their stay in Shanghai, violinist Stern and pianist Golub gave two recitals. They also had contacts with local musicians and gave demonstrations before young Shanghai music students in master classes.

I. 9 Jul 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

EXPANSION OF SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET ENUMERATED, DISCUSSED

OW071339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--The Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk" arrived in Vladivostok on July 3 and joined the Soviet Pacific Fleet headquartered there, after cruising for more than four months beginning on February 25 from the Black Sea, and through the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean.

The Pacific Fleet is a mainstay of the Soviet Union in its rivalry with the United States in the Asian and Pacific region. The fleet has been further expanded by the addition of 13 large warships since 1975. Soviet Naval Commander-in-Chief G. Gorshkov, in an article published in the Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, said that the Soviet Pacific Fleet has become a "powerful ocean-going fleet" capable of launching attacks in distant waters.

According to Japan's SOVIET AFFAIRS--MONTHLY SURVEY, the Soviet Pacific Fleet now has 755 warships of different types with a total tonnage of 1.3 million, 350 warplanes and over 4,000 marines. The Pacific Fleet, with a total manpower approximately 130,000, is the second largest fleet of the Soviet Union, next only to its Northern Fleet. The number of ships the fleet has far exceeds the combined strength of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and Japan's naval force.

To overcome the defect that the outlets for the Pacific Fleet can be easily blockaded, the Soviet Union is now stepping up the expansion of the military port of Korsakov in the Okhotsk Sea with the aim of controlling the Soya Strait and serving as a "transfer station" for Vladivostok in its support to other naval bases. The Soviet Union is also expanding old naval bases and establishing new ones so as to keep an effective watch on U.S. missile-carrying submarines deployed in north Pacific and to threaten the sea lanes and air lines from the United States to Japan through the Aleutian Islands, thus ensuring Soviet guided-missile-carrying submarines free access to the Pacific for attacks on the United States proper. The utilization of the air and navy bases in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang by the Soviet Union has posed a grave threat to the U.S. western Pacific strategic defence line, to Japan, Australia and other Oceanian nations which have to rely on the import of Middle-East oil, and to the Western European countries which have close relations with Southeast Asia.

In recent years, the Soviet Pacific Fleet frequently held large-scale war manoeuvres together with the Soviet ground and air forces in the Far East. The maritime space of the manoeuvres has been extended from the Japan Sea to the vast sea area around Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines, getting nearer and nearer to the main base of the U.S. Pacific Fleet--the Hawaiian Islands. Meanwhile, the ships and aircraft of the Soviet Pacific Fleet are operating more frequently in the sea and air spaces of the Japan Sea and the western Pacific. Every year, about 300 Soviet ships passed through the Tsushima, Tsugaru and Soya straits. The presence of "Minsk" in the Pacific and expansion and strengthening of the Soviet Pacific Fleet have caused apprehension and alarm in Japan, the United States and the Asian and Pacific nations.

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH U.S. SENATE LEADER BYRD IN YALTA

OW081023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 5 July--Moscow: Meeting with U.S. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd on 4 July in Yalta, Brezhnev expressed hope for an "early entry into force" of the U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty.

Brezhnev said: "Fairly good prospects" have emerged for U.S.-Soviet relations since the conclusion of the Vienna summit, and it is the obligation of both countries to do everything necessary to turn these prospects into reality.

In his speech Robert Byrd agreed to actively develop relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and called for further common efforts to seek a mutually acceptable way to tackle emerging issues. Byrd, who arrived in the Soviet Union on 1 July for a visit, said that he was in the Soviet Union to explain U.S. procedures for ratifying the treaty, not to reopen negotiations. Before his arrival, Brezhnev and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had repeatedly exerted pressure on the U.S. Senate, rejecting any amendments to the treaty and warning that failure to ratify the pact would lead to "serious consequences." They also ruled out any possibility of holding new negotiations on the treaty.

On the day of Byrd's arrival in the Soviet Union, the Soviet paper PRAVDA published a signed commentary, again warning that any amendments to the treaty would bring further negotiations to a halt, and again quoting Gromyko's recent remarks that if the U.S. Senate fails to ratify the pact, a difficult situation would arise.

The U.S. Senate will begin debate on the SALT II agreement next week. A two-thirds vote is required for Senate ratification of the treaty.

At a 3 July luncheon given by the chairman of the Soviet Union in his honor, Byrd said that pressure tactics will not help in gaining Senate ratification of the SALT II agreement. He explained: "In concluding any international agreement, the Senate is an equal but independent partner of the President, and you must take this fact into account in the weeks to come." If the Soviet Union regards the "role of the U.S. Senate as that of a rubber stamp," he added, that "will not facilitate constructive discussions on the treaty." Earlier, Byrd had warned the Soviet officials that their remarks concerning the U.S. Senate "cannot guide or influence" the U.S. senators. He said: "We won't vote in favor of the treaty out of fear."

REPORTS OF NEW SOVIET BOMBERS UNDER DEVELOPMENT CITED

OW300600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 28 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, June 28--U.S. Government and Department of Defense personnel said on 26 June that the Soviet Union was developing three new types of long-range heavy bombers. The news was revealed prior to the signing of the second stage strategic arms limitation treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union at technical negotiations held in Geneva. It was disclosed by Soviet officials to U.S. personnel taking part in the negotiations. At the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, neither Brezhnev nor other high-ranking Soviet officials offered more details on the development of these bombers, and according to the provisions of SALT II, all intercontinental-range bombers should be included among the items limited.

In February this year the AERONAUTICS AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY WEEKLY reported that the Soviet Union was developing two new types of intercontinental bombers. One aircraft under development was similar to the U.S. B-1 supersonic aircraft canceled by Carter 2 years ago. This type of aircraft could possibly be put into service in 1982 to replace the Backfire aircraft. The other new aircraft the Soviet Union is developing will replace the TU-95. The TU-95 is a turboprop aircraft with a range of 7,800 miles, the main Soviet bomber at present. The new aircraft under development can fly 10,000 miles without refueling and carry a maximum load of over 40,000 pounds.

I. 9 Jul 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

SOUTH KOREAN POLICE RAID OPPOSITION PARTY 5 JULY

OW071305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 7 (XINHUA)--The South Korean fascist clique sent more than 100 plain-clothes policemen on the evening of July 5 to raid the central building of the New Democratic Party in Chongno District, Seoul, according to a KCNA report.

The policemen seized the printing office and more than 2,000 copies of the party's organ MINJU CHONSON. They beat up members of the party, inflicting wounds on them.

A spokesman for the New Democratic Party issued a statement that day in denunciation of the fascist outrage.

Noting that the raid is an open suppression of the opposition party, the statement said: "Together with the people, we sternly protest against it." "It cannot but be a serious problem that the disgraceful act of the oppressive rule has been repeated to prohibit the opposition party even to publish its own paper," it added.

"The New Democratic Party will launch a powerful struggle with the strength of the whole party against this," the statement declared.

Comment on Incident

OW082012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1957 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (XINHUA)--"The epileptic fit of the South Korean rulers in their reckless repression reveals their political design to remain in power long by crushing the movement of political parties and public organisations which demand human rights and call for dialogue and peaceful reunification, and by perpetuating division," says an information release published here yesterday by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea, according to a KCNA report.

The information release was commenting on the incident in Seoul on July 5 in which the South Korean authorities mobilized 100 policemen to raid the building of the New Democratic Party.

The release warned: "If the South Korean rulers persist in their fascist rampage and violation of human rights, they will be overthrown by the angry popular masses, with the stain of a treacherous regime and a treacherous party on their name."

The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN carried a commentator's article here today to condemn the South Korean rulers' fascist act in the incident. It said that the South Korean authorities should cool their heads and act with discretion and give up their dastardly acts designed to prevent a dialogue between political parties in the North and the South for reunification.

It was reported that after Kim Yong-sam, president of South Korea's New Democratic Party, made a statement on June 11 to express his willingness to meet President Kim Il-song to discuss Korea's peaceful reunification, the panic-stricken South Korean authorities sent hooligans to raid the building of that opposition party on June 11 and July 5.

I. 9 Jul 79

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

GONGREN RIBAO SUPPORTS DPRK'S STRUGGLE FOR REUNIFICATION

HK070508 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 79 p 2 HK

[All-China Federation of Trade Unions 25 June letter to Korean General Federation of Trade Unions marking the 29th anniversary of the war of liberation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and voicing support to the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland]

[Text] Beijing,

25 June 1979

Central Committee of the Korean General
Federation of Trade Unions

Dear Comrades,

With comradely affection, the Chinese workers extend their lofty greeting and proletarian international support to the fraternal Korean workers and people on the 19th anniversary of the Korean war to liberate the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists launched an aggressive war against Korea 29 years ago. Under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean working class and people defied brute force, fought courageously and won great victory in their war to liberate the fatherland. The victory deeply influenced the development of the international situation and set a shining example for oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for independence and liberation.

While going all out and working hard for the construction and defense of their fatherland, the Korean working class and people have exerted unremitting efforts over the past 20 years or so in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. They enjoy the extensive and profound sympathy and support of the working class and people all over the world. To fulfill the sacred task of reunifying the fatherland, President Kim Il-song put forward three principles and a five-guidelines early this year; the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland put forward another four-point proposal. All these constructive plans and reasonable proposals reflect the desires and fundamental interests of the Korean people and nation. The United States, however, supports the reactionary policy pursued by the Pak Chong-hui clique in an attempt to split Korea forever. The United States has not executed its plan of withdrawing its troops from South Korea. On the contrary, it carried out an extensive joint military maneuver with the Pak Chong-hui clique last March, a provocation to the Korean people.

The Chinese workers and trade union resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful unification of their fatherland. We unswervingly side with the fraternal Korean workers and strongly demand that the United States abandon its policy of splitting Korea and pull out all its aggressive troops and military equipment from South Korea. It must stop its interference so the Korean people can solve the problem of reunifying Korea without outside interference. We firmly believe the historical trend of Korea's reunification cannot be blocked. The long-cherished reunification wish of compatriots in the South and North is bound to be realized. Taking this opportunity, we sincerely wish the militant friendship and unity which are sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples will shine forever like the sun and the moon.

We hereby extend to you our fraternal greetings.

[Signed] All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON PRC-SRV NEGOTIATIONS

OWO70354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0334 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

["Commentary: Fallacies Cannot Cover Up Aggression"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing July 7 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Si)--The head of the Vietnamese Government delegation Dinh Nho Liem said in a long speech at the seventh session of the Sino-Vietnamese talks on July 5 that the Vietnamese armed forces will be brought home after "the danger of aggression and intervention" created by China in Vietnam. Laos and Kampuchea has been removed and the independence, sovereignty and security of the three countries secured. Dinh Nho Liem made these remarks in an attempt to justify Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and control over Laos.

It is known to all that China had given disinterested assistance to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for a long time. It has not a single soldier stationed in those countries and has never seized a single inch of their land. Hanoi's attempt to justify its aggression with a fictitious "Chinese threat" is beneath refutation. What warrants attention, however, is that Hanoi may use the same pretext to commit armed intervention and aggression against Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.

At the meeting, Dinh Nho Liem asserted: "Their (Vietnamese armed forces) presence in Kampuchea and Laos is entirely just and consistent with the U. N. Charter and the principles of the non-aligned movement. This question belongs only to bilateral relations among three sovereign countries; It has absolutely no bearing on other countries and on the Vietnam-China talks." He also alleged that the demand for Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and Laos is an attempt "to compel Vietnam to give up its correct international obligations". This is a gross distortion of the U. N. Charter and an insult to the non-aligned movement. One may ask which article of the U. N. Charter and which principle of the non-aligned movement provides that Vietnam may occupy its neighbours by armed force? Both the non-aligned countries and the ASEAN nations have submitted to the U. N. Security Council draft resolutions demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. These resolutions were supported by 13 out of the 15 member states of the Security Council and by the world public. They were not adopted only because of the veto exercised by the Soviet Union, supporter of Vietnam.

As to the assertion that "this question belongs only to bilateral relations among three sovereign countries" and "has absolutely no bearing on other countries", it was made in the tone of an overlord of Indochina. It has hardly any difference from the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" trumpeted by the Japanese fascists who asserted that the occupation of Chinese territory had no bearing on non-east Asian countries. Dinh Nho Liem did his utmost to deny Vietnam's acts of regional hegemonism, but his utterances laid bare Hanoi's ambition to become the overlord of Southeast Asia.

COMMENTARY ON SRV POLICY TOWARD ASEAN, INDOCHINA REGION

OWO61246 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Commentary by (Guo Ping): "The Self-Portrait of a Regional Hegemonist"]

[Text] The ASEAN ministerial conference issued a joint communique demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and stop exporting refugees.

I. 9 Jul 79

E 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Driven into a rage by these demands, Vietnam hurled wild attacks at the ASEAN countries through its mouthpiece NHAN DAN, once again revealing its truculent, capricious features as a regional hegemonist.

Since launching its massive invasion into Kampuchea, Vietnam has deployed a dozen or so divisions near the Thai border, posing a serious threat to the security of Thailand and other ASEAN countries and disrupting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The joint communique issued by the ASEAN ministerial conference demands that Vietnam show a positive attitude toward Thailand and the other ASEAN states by withdrawing all its troops from the Kampuchea-Thai border area and from Kampuchea as well. This demand is completely just and justified. Vietnam, which has assumed a smiling diplomacy toward the ASEAN countries, ought to respond positively to this demand. This demand, however, hit Vietnam in a sore spot. In a departure from its smiling diplomacy, Vietnam arbitrarily accused the ASEAN states of creating tension and threatening it. Thus it assumed the position of forbidding other countries to criticize or oppose its aggression and expansion.

Vietnam's massive export of refugees has brought immense difficulties to the ASEAN countries. The joint communique points out that Vietnam, which is responsible for the exodus of the refugees, should play a decisive role in the resolution of this issue. The communique also appeals to the international community to persuade Vietnam to stop the refugee exodus. This demand too is just and justified. Yet, Vietnam has shown strong opposition to this demand. Instead of showing the slightest regret toward the ASEAN countries, it has lectured them to keep "sober-minded" in an effort to stop them from criticizing its inhuman acts. Worse still, it has threatened that if the ASEAN states continue to demand a halt to the exodus of Vietnamese refugees, they will be guilty of "chiming in with the imperialists and China" and will "find more difficulties for themselves and create tensions between themselves and Vietnam." Vietnam has for a long time vociferously denied that it is seeking regional hegemony. Its words and deeds, however, have repeatedly exposed the deceptive nature of its denial. The current unwarranted attacks on the joint communique of the ASEAN ministerial conference provides a perfect self-portrait of a regional hegemonist.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL CRITICIZES SRV POLICY

OW070403 Beijing XINHUA in English 0346 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Hanoi's dumping of hundreds of thousands of refugees overseas is a tragedy that shocks the conscience of the world. It has become an insolent challenge to all countries and people that upholds justice, writes the PEOPLE'S DAILY in an editorial here today. It declares: "The Vietnamese authorities are determined to cling to their policy of driving out refugees by force as the one best suited to meet their domestic and external needs, and as the one most likely to attain their wild ambitions of regional hegemonism and great-Vietnamese national chauvinism.

"The Vietnamese authorities, following the protracted agony of war, found it impossible to pursue expansionism on the present fragile economic basis--to maintain control over Laos, unleash aggression against Kampuchea and perpetrate armed provocations against China, bring pressure to bear on Thailand, and on top of all this, maintain a one-million-strong regular army. They have found themselves in a terrible fix with the depletion of financial and material resources and the crying need to keeping 50 million people from hunger." So, the editorial says, apart from soliciting assistance from the Soviet Union, they decided to get rid of many of their own people to lessen their difficulties in feeding the population. What is more, they have found it lucrative business to extort vast sums of hard currency and gold before dumping these people abroad.

This, the Vietnamese authorities hope, would give them a breathing spell and at the same time flood the Southeast Asian countries with refugees thereby stirring up political, economic and security troubles and turmoils in these countries so that Hanoi may fish in troubled waters whenever opportunity offers, it says. It goes on to say: "This also caters to the Kremlin's strategic requirements to make Vietnam as a bridgehead for its southward drive into Southeast Asia and west Pacific. That is why official circles and mouthpieces in Moscow heartily cheered Hanoi's criminal dumping of refugees.

"Facts have proved and will further substantiate that in dealing with the Vietnamese authorities who dream of lording it over Southeast Asia, it will not do just to advise them to change their policy of aggression and expansion and export of refugees. Only when the whole world joins hands and take effective united actions against them in all fields, will it be possible to compel them to exercise restraint and see that they cannot go on without impunity doing as they please at the expense of their neighbours."

The editorial draws attention to the subterfuges used by Hanoi to go on exporting refugees in the heat of worldwide condemnation: One is to use high-sounding phraseology to white-wash their inhuman actions. Another is to insist that as it had reached agreement with the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, an international conference on Indochinese refugees can only discuss measures to put this agreement into effect. It, therefore, demands that the international conference must confine itself to allotting quotas of refugees to be accepted by the countries concerned and that the conference will only serve to provide a legal fig-leaf to Hanoi's inhuman policy and give it free hand to drive out more refugees. In addition, Hanoi and its overlord, the Soviet Union, try to pass the blame on to foreign countries, and first of all to China, the editorial says. It is a fact that quite a percentage of the Indochinese refugees are Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent. This is due to Hanoi's policy of ethnic discrimination and extermination. Yet, Hanoi tries to blame China for its own crime and in this way sow discord in China's relations with Southeast Asian countries.

Voicing the Chinese people's deepest sympathy with the refugees victimized and dumped by the Vietnamese authorities, the paper says: "Despite its own difficulties, China has tried its best to settle more than 230,000 refugees. It supports the just actions of the countries which have shown concern over the refugees in deep distress and are striving to resettle them. It supports the stand taken by the five ASEAN foreign ministers at their recent conference. It supports convening of an international conference by the United Nations secretary-general to study the different aspects of the refugees problem and ways and means of solving it. The Chinese people believe that there is an urgent necessity for all nations and people who uphold justice and righteousness to make concerted efforts to bring an end to Vietnamese authorities' policy of aggression and expansion and export of refugees. This will free Vietnam's neighbours of their ever more onerous pressure and burden and contribute to peace and tranquility in Southeast Asia."

I. 9 Jul 79

E 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEAN ARMY, GUERRILLAS COUNTERATTACK SRV INVADERS

Late Spring Battle Reports

OW040849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and guerrillas have recently launched counter-attacks against the Vietnamese invaders in Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom provinces of central Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. The radio said that the Vietnamese invaders unleashed two major mopping-up operations in the central region, one in late February and early March and the other in May. The enemy in the region massed the troops in Kratie and intruded into the northern part of the central region from several directions. They met with counter-attacks from all directions by small units of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and guerrillas. A number of enemy troops were wiped out. By the middle of May the enemy's second mop-up was also shattered by the revolutionary army and guerrillas.

The radio said in May the guerrillas extended their base area to roads No. 6, 7 and 21 and conducted active and intensive guerrilla operations in Sandan, Santuk, Kompong Svay, Baray, Chamkar Loeu and Stung Trang counties. Later, their operation areas extended to Cheung Prey, Dangkor and Prey Chhor counties. In June they became quite active in these areas, cutting enemy communication and transportation lines and trouncing the invaders on the perimeters and inside enemy controlled areas. At the end of April the revolutionary army and guerrillas liberated the northern part of Kompong Thom region including dozens of villages and strongholds and placed under their full control the section of road no. six in the area. All the northern part of Sandan County was liberated on May 19 and 20 and all the northern part of Santuk County liberated in late May and early June, the radio said.

Uprisings Behind SRV Lines

OW070953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean people in some enemy-occupied areas and the puppet self-defence guards have risen in revolt against the Vietnamese invaders and crossed over to the people's side, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast.

On June 18, 15 households at a village in Kong Pisei district of Kompong Speu area, killed over 30 invaders and went over to the people's side. Another six households in Krauch Chhmar, eastern region, killing 18 Vietnamese invaders on June 13. In Pursat, over ten villagers went to the Kampuchean liberated area on June 15 after killing 12 Vietnamese aggressors who came to seize their rice and cattle. About 20 Kampuchean self-defence guards in Prey Veng killed six Vietnamese soldiers with axes on June 7. In early May, about 25 Kampucheans working in the puppet "village committees" in the Kompong Chhnang area went to the liberated area with eleven rifles. They were warmly welcomed by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army there.

Skirmishes in Battambang Province

OW080819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and guerrillas frustrated a number of mopping-up operations launched by Vietnamese aggressor troops at the northwestern front and made great advances in guerrilla warfare, announced Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

I. 9 Jul 79

E 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

In Sisophon-Mongkol Borei area, Battambang Province, the Revolutionary Army and guerrillas destroyed many enemy strongholds and liberated a lot of villages including six from Sisophon to Popel. They liberated a major enemy stronghold in Long Kou village, Mongkol Borei District on June 25. They extended guerrilla warfare to Highway 5 and the section from Liangkhsa to Balin on Highway 10 after liberating 14 villages including Tasanh in Samlot District. They liberated nine villages in Pursat area and extended their operations to Pursat City. Since the beginning of July, the Revolutionary Army and guerrillas have inflicted losses on the Vietnamese invaders in Sisophon, Balin and other places on the northwestern front, the radio said.

SRV PREPARING KAMPUCHEAN PORT FOR SOVIET FLEET

OW080921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 8 (XINHUA)--Thai military sources disclosed yesterday that Hanoi is trying to transform the Kompong Som deep-sea port in southern Kampuchea into a re-supply base for the Soviet Pacific fleet, the Bangkok POST reported today. The sources said that Vietnamese engineers have started reconstructing the road network linking the port and expanding airstrip facilities in the vicinity. Soviet merchant ships had already docked at Kompong Som to unload strategic supplies for Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea, the sources pointed out. Thai military officers are keeping their eyes open on the development at the port since it is only some 130 kilometres off the Thai coast.

IMELDA MARCOS IN PRC FOR WEEK-LONG OFFICIAL VISIT

Departure From Manila

OW060916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Manila, July 9 (XINHUA)--Imelda R. Marcos, wife of President Marcos of the Philippines, left here this morning by plane to pay a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. President Marcos went to the airport to see Mrs. Marcos off.

As an old friend of the Chinese people, Mrs. Marcos is paying a third visit to China. "I am going home," she told Xiao Te, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, before going on aboard her plane. Also at the airport to send Mrs. Marcos and her party off were the speaker of the provisional national assembly, cabinet ministers, the chief justice of the supreme court and top-ranking officers of the armed forces.

Welcoming By Li Xiannian

OW060954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0944 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, arrived at Beijing Airport by special plane at 3 o'clock this afternoon to begin her third visit to China. She is paying a week-long visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Among the more than 100 Filipino guests who are accompanying Mrs. Marcos on her China visit are Governor Benjamin Romualdez, first ambassador to China and now ambassador to the United Nations; Jose Aspiras, minister of tourism; Vicente Paterno, minister of industry; Minister Jaime Laya, commissioner of the budget; Ruben Ancheta, presidential economic adviser; Chairman Roman Cruz, Jr., president of the Philippine Airlines; members of the interim Batasang Pambansa (national parliament); justices of the Supreme Court and senior military officials. Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamai warmly welcomed Mrs. Marcos at the airport. A girl presented her with a bouquet.

In her written statement delivered at the airport, Mrs. Marcos said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China "trade has expanded rapidly between us, to our mutual benefit. We have exchanged friendly visits on many levels and in many fields. We have shared with each other our cultures and our ideas. We have engaged in intensive consultations on matters affecting our region and the world. Four years after diplomatic relations were established between our countries, it is time to expand the scope of our relationship and deepen our friendship. It is for this that I have returned to China, and to experience once again the special enchantment of this land and the warm friendship of its people."

Chinese officials present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade; Huang Ganying, vice-chairman of the All-China Women's Federation; Li Zhen and Li Ruihuan, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Zhang Ruiai, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Zhuang Yanlin, deputy director general of the general administration for travel and tourism of China, and Chen Xinren, ambassador to the Philippines and his wife. On hand were Governor Benjamin Romualdez, who arrived here earlier; Narciso G. Reyes, ambassador of the Philippines to China, and Mrs. Reyes; and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the Philippines in Beijing. Present also were diplomatic envoys of Malaysia, Thailand and a number of other countries to China.

Meeting Hua Guofeng

OW061407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA correspondent Zhou Cipu)--Premier Hua Guofeng met with Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, here this afternoon. They had a sincere and friendly discussion on issues of common interest.

Premier Hua and Mrs. Marcos discussed [the] current situation in Southeast Asia. Mrs. Marcos said: "We in Southeast Asia now have (witnessed) a lot of troubles and turbulence." At this difficult moment, she said, the Philippines and China should have more contacts. Premier Hua said: "The unrest in Southeast Asia is caused by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They need each other. The Soviet hegemonists need to use Vietnam for expansion in Southeast Asia. Vietnam needs the Soviet Union's backing for regional hegemonism."

On Vietnam's forcible expulsion of refugees which has caused additional difficulties to neighbouring countries, Premier Hua said: "To settle the refugee problem, it is necessary to find its root cause. Measures must be taken to stop Vietnam from creating and exporting refugees. China supports the ASEAN countries' stand as embodied in the communique of the recent ASEAN foreign ministers' conference."

They expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between China and the Philippines in the past few years. Premier Hua said: "I believe the relations between us will become better and better." Mr. Marcos expressed the hope that her current visit would promote the relations between the two countries in the fields of politics, economy, trade and culture.

The Chinese premier wished the Philippines and the other ASEAN countries growing prosperity. Mrs. Marcos wished that China would become stronger. Premier Hua gave Mrs. Marcos an account of the developing situation in China over the past few years. On the recent second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Premier Hua said it was a successful session which mobilized the people throughout the country to march towards modernization.

Mrs. Marcos conveyed to Premier Hua the regards of President Marcos and the Philippine people and handed him a letter from President Marcos inviting Premier Hua to pay a state visit to the Philippines. Premier Hua expressed gratitude to President Marcos and the people of the Philippines, and accepted the invitation to visit the Philippines at an appropriate time. He asked Mrs. Marcos to convey the regards of the Chinese people and himself to President Marcos and the Philippine people.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian took part in the conversation. Present were Jose Aspiras, minister of tourism; Vicente Paterno, minister of industry; Minister Jaime Laya, commissioner of the budget; Ruben Ancheta, presidential economic adviser; Chairman Roman Cruz, Jr., president of the Philippine Airlines; Narcisco G. Reyes, Philippine ambassador to China; Ambassador Rodolfo Severino, former minister in the Philippine Embassy in China. Also present were Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Xinren.

Li Xiannian, Marcos' Banquet Speeches

OW061616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian gave a banquet in the Great Wall of the People here this evening in honour of Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of the President of the Philippines, and other distinguished Philippine guests who are accompanying Mrs. Marcos on her visit.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said in his speech: "Madame Marcos is visiting China for the third time as an envoy of goodwill sent by the Filipino Government and people. With her consistent interest in promoting friendship between China and the Philippines, she has contributed positively to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. We are pleased to note that in recent years there has been a rapid expansion of our cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological and other fields," he said.

Dwelling on the situation in Southeast Asia, the Vice-Premier Li said: "That the situation has deteriorated to this extent is solely because the greater and the lesser hegemonists, working hand in glove, are seriously undermining and violating the norms of international conduct, namely the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and have stepped up their aggression and expansion.

"The Chinese Government highly appreciates the positive efforts of the Philippines and other ASEAN countries to safeguard peace in the region. Confronted with this turbulent situation, we believe the ASEAN countries will surely close ranks, heighten their vigilance, bolster their defence capabilities and defend the security of their region against hegemonist aggression and expansion. ASEAN, which is already an important force working for the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, has earned ever growing esteem among the nations of the world", he added.

The vice-premier reaffirmed: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the ASEAN countries in their just struggle to preserve peace in Southeast Asia and to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

"We will work together with the ASEAN countries and other Third World countries in the common task of transforming the outdated international economic and trading relationships," he said.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said: "In developing their economy and building up their country, the people of the Philippines have scored gratifying successes and accumulated much good experience, so the Chinese and Philippine peoples can learn from and help each other in their march toward progress. Looking into the future, we feel certain that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will develop well and on a wider scope."

In her speech, Mrs. Marcos said: "You have welcomed us, and we have come to you, as good friends and close neighbours." "Today I have returned to China to help sustain and nurture our friendship and to re-affirm the common desire of both our peoples that the friendly relations between them continue to grow and prosper," she said.

She paid tribute to the Chinese people for creating, largely through their own efforts, a nation that is united and strong. "China has embarked on a Long March, a resolute march toward the modernization of her industry, agriculture, science and technology, and national defense. During this trip, I look forward to witnessing the rapid strides that China is making in that march, and the enormous changes that China is undergoing, even as she remains timeless and eternal," she said.

Mrs. Marcos told her Chinese hosts that the Philippines, under the leadership of President Marcos, had been transformed from a sanctuary of alien privilege and domination to a truly independent state. "We are aware, however, that our national efforts to seek the well-being of our people can only succeed in a climate of peace and stability in our region, in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation among neighbors," she said.

Mrs. Marcos went on to say: "We are convinced that the steady development of our bilateral relations contributes immeasurably to the creation of such a climate and such an atmosphere. The increasing contacts between our countries have helped to build bridges of understanding between our peoples and dissipate the clouds of suspicion that have darkened our region. The expanding trade between us has given our peoples a common stake in the preservation of peace. Viewed in this light, our efforts to enlarge and deepen the friendly cooperative relations between our countries are more than a sentimental search and an emotional affirmation of common cultural roots, they are a matter of urgent practical importance," she concluded.

Present at the banquet were Ngapoi Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Zhen and Li Ruihuan, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Zeng Sheng, minister of communications; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; Han Nianlong, vice-foreign minister; He Lanjie, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Ganying, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation; Lin Jiame, wife of vice-premier Li Xiannian; and Chen Xinren, Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, as well as leading members of other departments concerned. Among the guests were Philippine Ambassador to China Narciso G. Reyes and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

This afternoon, N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang-jigme met and had a friendly conversation with members of the interim Batasang Pambansa (national parliament) who are accompanying Mrs. Marcos on her visit to China.

Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW070943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian held talks here this morning with Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines. This morning, Mrs. Marcos and members of her party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong at his memorial hall and laid a wreath there.

Conversation With Deng Xiaoping

OW071347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, here this afternoon. Vice-Premier Deng and Mrs. Marcos recalled with delight the visit to China by President and Mrs. Marcos in 1975. During that very successful visit, President and Mrs. Marcos were given a cordial reception by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and his wife, and diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines were formally established.

Today, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and Mrs. Marcos reviewed with satisfaction the rapid development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. They exchanged views on the situation in Asia and on other international issues of common concern. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping asked Mrs. Marcos to convey his regards to President Marcos. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua participated in the conversation. Prior to their conversation, Vice-Premier Deng was photographed with Mrs. Marcos and some members of her party.

Talks With Deng Yingchao

OW081521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA)--In a cordial and warm atmosphere, Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today received in her house Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife the President of the Philippines. Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao extended both hands to greet Mrs. Marcos upon her arrival at the entrance to the house.

Recalling her two previous visits to China, Mrs. Marcos said she had been privileged to meet Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou Enlai and N.P.C. Chairman Zhu De. "Now that I am in China on a third visit, all the three outstanding leaders had passed away. We cherish their memories deeply," she said. She recalled how Premier Zhou and President Marcos signed the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines.

Deng Yingchao said: Although Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and N.P.C. Chairman Zhu are no longer with us, their principles and policies are being followed by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and the Chinese Government in their determined efforts to carry forward the behest of Chairman Mao and other veteran revolutionaries. They will continue to strive to consolidate the friendly relations between China and the Philippines. Deng Yingchao expressed the conviction that the relations between the two countries will be promoted, and that on no account will they be weakened. She spoke highly of the contributions made by the Marcos family to the promotion of friendship between China and the Philippines, and asked her guest to extend her best wishes to the rest of her family.

Present on the occasion were Governor Benjamin Romualdez, Minister Jose Aspiras, Minister Vicente Paterno, and Minister Jaime Laya. Also present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong; Lin Jiamei, wife of Vice-Premier Li Xiannian, and Chen Xinren, Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines. This morning, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Mrs. Wang paid a visit to Mrs. Marcos at the guest house. They expressed their thanks to Mrs. Marcos for the consideration and kindness she had extended to them during their tour of her country not long ago.

Agreement Signing Ceremony

OW081529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, signed a long-term trade agreement between the governments of China and the Philippines at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. They also signed a cultural agreement, a civil air transport agreement and a memorandum of understanding on cooperative construction of tourist hotels. Premier Hua Guofeng was present at the signing ceremony.

The long-term trade agreement is valid for seven years up to the end of 1985. During this period the total volume of two-way trade will amount to 2,000 million U.S. dollars. The cultural agreement provides that the two parties will facilitate each other in promoting understanding and exchange in the cultural, arts, educational and sports field. A direct air service between Beijing and Manila will be set up under the civil air transport agreement.

The ceremony ended with a round of enthusiastic applause by the more than 100 people present representing both sides. Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Li Xiannian clinked champagne glasses with Mrs. Imelda Marcos in celebration of the signing of the agreements.

Farewell Banquet in Beijing

OW081702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA)--Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, gave a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Among the guests were Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei; Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ngapoi Ngawang-jigme; Foreign Minister Huang Hua; Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang; Minister of Communications Zeng Sheng; and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen.

In a speech at the banquet, Mrs. Marcos said her conversations with Chinese leaders in Beijing had "deepened our mutual understanding and affirmed our community of purpose. The cordiality which animated our discussions and the spirit of accommodation which moved our negotiations to a successful conclusion manifested once again the deep friendship which underlies the whole range of our relationship. The meeting of minds and the community of purpose and interests achieved during our visit have had tangible results in the form of the four agreements that we concluded today," she declared.

She said she would be leaving Beijing tomorrow with "a sense of mission accomplished and a vision fulfilled." Her visit and what it had achieved "will further strengthen our relations and deepen our friendship, and I know that in no small measure it will help stabilize one critical situation in our part of the world, Southeast Asia," she said. Mrs. Marcos concluded her speech by saying in Chinese "long live Sino-Philippine friendship."

Speaking in reply, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said: "In the last two days, our two sides held talks in a sincere and candid atmosphere and had wide-ranging exchange of views on ways to further develop our bilateral relations and on international issues of common concern. We firmly believe that our sharing identical views on many major international issues will help the two countries to better cooperate and support each other in international affairs."

He pointed out that President Marcos had once likened the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines to the building of a bridge of friendship between the two countries. "Today, the building of a new 'aerial bridge' and the signing of the cultural agreement and the agreement on long-term trade will, no doubt, strengthen and develop further the traditional friendship between our two peoples and open up the more wonderful prospect of extensive cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological and other fields. We anticipate further contributions by Madame Marcos to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries," he said. The Chinese vice-premier asked Mrs. Marcos to convey the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese Government and people to President Ferdinand E. Marcos. "May the Republic of the Philippines enjoy prosperity and its peoples well-being. May China-Philippine friendship flourish for ever," he said.

During the course of the banquet, the Philippine artists accompanying Mrs. Marcos and Chinese artists sang and danced. Mrs. Marcos delighted all those present by leading the singing of the Chinese song "I Love Beijing's Tiananmen."

Also present were Li Zhen and Li Ruihuan, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ho Lanjie, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Ganying, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation; Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Shen Tu, director general of the Chinese General Administration of Civil Aviation; Lu Xuzhang, director general of the Administration for Travel and Tourism; Chen Xinren, Chinese ambassador to the Philippines; and leading members of other departments. Diplomatic envoys of some countries attended. Also present were Philippine Ambassador to China Narciso G. Reyes and other Philippine guests accompanying Mrs. Marcos.

Departure for Xian

OW090948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA) -- "I will do everything to strengthen our friendship," said Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, to Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian at Beijing Airport this morning. Mrs. Marcos and members of her party left here by special plane for Xian. They are accompanied on the tour by Han Nianlong, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Lin Jiamei, wife of Vice-Premier Li Xiannian.

The distinguished Philippine guests were seen off at the airport by Chen Jie, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; Li Zhen and Li Ruihuan, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chang Rufan, deputy director general of the Chinese General Administration of Civil Aviation; Zhuang Yanlin, deputy director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China, and Chen Xinren, ambassador to the Philippines and his wife. Present were Ambassador of the Philippines to China Narciso G. Reyes and diplomatic envoys to China from a number of countries.

PRESIDENT MARCOS TELLS PRESS SRV POSES THREAT TO THAILAND

OW061528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Manila, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Philippine President Marcos said today that the massing of Vietnamese troops along the Thai border is posing a serious danger to the neutrality of Thailand.

Meeting pressmen after he saw Mrs. Marcos off for a visit to China, President Marcos said that one of the main questions discussed at the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Bali, Indonesia, is the utilization of the organization to strengthen the political stability of (a) member state when neutrality of any of them is endangered. On this question, he added, there is the reported danger arising from the ten Vietnamese divisions along the Thai border while some reports indicate that there has been some kind of "hot pursuit" into the Thai territory by Vietnamese troops. "To be frank with you, I personally have not confirmed any of these except one thing, and that is there is indeed a massing of Vietnamese troops at the Thai border, and this poses a serious danger to the neutrality of Thailand," he said.

The Philippine president declared that "the position of the Philippines is that ASEAN should be united in maintaining its position.... certainly we will support to the limit of our present commitments the neutrality of every country in ASEAN."

I. 9 Jul 79

E 13

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

On another main problem discussed at the Bali conference--the question of the refugees, President Marcos said: "It is not just a question of accommodating refugees. It is the question of the whole world showing an interest in extending pressure on Vietnam and on other countries which may be interested to stop the flow of refugees instead of possibly encouraging them." "ASEAN has asked the whole world to take notice of this problem," he added.

PHILIPPINES-SFRY STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OW030936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Manila, July 2 (XINHUA)--The Philippines and Yugoslavia support the right of every nation to choose freely its own political, economic and social system and to pursue that mode of development it deems best for its own people free from outside interference, says a joint press statement issued today by President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines and Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The statement came at the end of Hodza's five-day official visit to this country.

During an exchange of views on bilateral, regional, and international issues, President Marcos informed Hodza of the ASEAN nations' efforts to strengthen their solidarity and regional cooperation, and of ASEAN support of the right of every state in the region to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity. He also informed Hodza that the increasingly desperate problem of refugees from the Indochinese countries, which is causing deep human misery and suffering, and poses a mounting threat to the economy and stability of the Southeast Asian countries. [sentence as received]

The press statement announces that "the two sides agreed that the only sound basis for maintaining international and regional peace and stability is the firm adherence by all states to the principles such as respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, renunciation of force or threat of the use of force."

The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the support of the measures agreed upon at UNCTAD and to the other measures designed to establish a new international economic order. The statement goes on to say that both sides noted with satisfaction the increasingly successful development of bilateral relations. It emphasizes their readiness to work for the further expansion of cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields. Fadilj Hodza and his party left Manila this morning.

SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER ATTACKS SRV

OW041724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1712 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, July 4 (XINHUA)--Vietnam is an aggressor and it is essential that people from all parts of the world reveal and denounce the crimes committed by Hanoi, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam told Singapore pressmen yesterday at the conclusion of the Bali ministerial conference, according to a Singapore press report.

ASEAN, the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC may jointly exert pressure on Vietnam through diplomatic and political means he said.

I. 9 Jul 79

E 14

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Diplomats of the five ASEAN states, the United States and Japan will explain the truth to friendly nations and neutral figures and explain to people that Vietnam is an aggressor and that Vietnam is an inhuman regime which regards the tens of thousands of refugees as a political weapon. The countries which attended the ministerial conference plan to reveal and denounce Vietnam using all media channels.

In assessing the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference in Bali, Rajaratnam said: "This is the first time that the four friendly countries and the EEC have come to this region to show their support for us. They not only support the five ASEAN member countries in their struggle for territorial integrity and independence but also ASEAN's aims and objectives, as well as its stand concerning the Vietnamese refugee problem as expressed in the joint communique issued by the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference." He said that the five friendly countries and ASEAN have united for the first time. They condemned Vietnam by name saying that Vietnam was not only the source of the refugee problem, but also the criminal behind much of the turmoil in the region.

He stated that ASEAN together with the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC had reiterated that Vietnam would continue to be the root cause of anxiety and instability to countries in the region unless it withdrew its troops from Kampuchea. He said that the countries attending the Bali conference pointed out that the Soviet Union is also connected with this conflict.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN INDOCHINA

OW061408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1341 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Bin Onn said at a meeting of the United Malaya National Organization today that Malaysia's concern had increased following reports that a major world power had already stationed military equipment and advisers in Indochina. "The government is closely following the developments in Indochina to enable us to make preparations for any eventuality," he added.

Datuk Hussein said that a cause for immediate concern was the presence of thousands of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea on the border with Thailand. Malaysia and its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations would always reject any foreign interference in a country's internal affairs, he stressed.

JI PENGFEI FETES AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN

OW061605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Edward Hill, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), and Mrs. Hill. Ou Tangliang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, attended the banquet which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of camaraderie. The Australian comrades arrived here yesterday.

STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

OW081355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, July 8 (XINHUA)--A standardization cooperation agreement between the Bureau of Standards of China and the Commission of Standardization of France was signed here this afternoon. The agreement stipulates that the two sides will exchange documents and informations relating to standardization, exchange experts' study tours and cooperate in standardization measures of common interest.

The agreement was signed by Yue Zhijian, director-general of the National Bureau of Standards, and Francois Kosciusko-Morizet, commissioner of standardization of the Government of France. In addition, a protocol on cooperation for 1979-1980 was also signed between the National Bureau of Standards of China and the Commission of Standardization of France.

Francois Kosciusko-Morizet, who is also director of the Quality and Safety Bureau of the Ministry of Industry, arrived in China on July 1 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the National Bureau of Standards and the China Association for Standardization.

SPORTS DELEGATION SIGNS ACCORD WITH FRANCE; DEPARTS PARIS

OW081517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Paris, July 8 (XINHUA)--The Chinese sports delegation led by Wang Meng, minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China, left here for home today after an 11-day friendly visit to this country.

During the visit of the Chinese delegation here, China and France signed a protocol on the establishment of a joint working committee and on sports exchange between the two countries on July 6 after friendly talks. Since its arrival here from London on June 28, the Chinese delegation had visited sports installations and scenic spots in Paris and other French cities. Yesterday, the Chinese guests paid a visit to Auxerre, the mayor of which is Minister of Youth, Sports and Leisure Jean-Pierre Soisson.

PLA SPORTS TEAM DEPARTS FRANCE FOR HOME 8 JULY

OW081626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Paris, July 8 (XINHUA)--A Chinese People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) parachuting team led by Dong Zuojin left Paris for home today, ending a two-week good-will visit to France.

During their stay in this country, the team toured several cities and took part in a variety of friendly events with French Army athletes. The visiting team also had parachuting training together with their French counterparts, which enabled them to exchange experience and promote friendship.

In the three friendly contests between French and Chinese army parachutists, the Chinese team won first place in the 4-man style-parachuting while the French team took the day-time group precision landing and the acrobatic parachuting. The French and Chinese teams held a joint parachuting show in Fontainebleau yesterday afternoon to the welcome of the spectators.

I. 9 Jul 79

G 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Mutual visits by athletes of the Chinese and French armies have increased in recent years. The P.L.A. shooting, basketball and track and field teams have been invited to France and the French Army's table tennis, handball and parachuting teams have also visited China.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS ITALIAN OFFICIAL, JOURNALISTS

OW291638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with an Italian journalists delegation led by Ludovico Ortona, section head of the Information Department of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Chairman Tan had a friendly conversation with the Italian visitors and answered their questions. Qin Chuan, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, was present. Present also was Felice Scauso, counsellor of the Italian Embassy in China.

The delegation includes chief editor of the Italian News Agency (A.N.S.A.), Nino Jodice, and leading members of Italian newspapers. They are visiting China as guests of the press in the Chinese capital. Arriving on June 18, they were honoured at a banquet hosted by the Beijing media the following day. The Italian journalists have already toured Beijing, Shenyang, Shanghai, Wuxi and Suzhou, and will shortly leave here for home.

FOUNDING OF SPANISH WORKERS PARTY REPORTED

OW031650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Madrid, July 2 (XINHUA)--A congress marking the unification of the Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization and the Labour Party of Spain into the Spanish Workers' Party was held here yesterday.

Two thousand delegates from all over the country attended the congress. In their speeches, Jose Sanroma, general secretary of the former Workers' Revolutionary Organization, and Eladio Garcia, general secretary of the former Labour Party, highly praised the unification. 90 full and 10 alternate members of the Central Committee elected a 28-man Executive Committee and the Executive Committee's permanent Secretariat composed of Jose Sanroma, Eladio Garcia, Amancio Cabrero and Nazario Aguado.

The new party constitution adopted at the congress says: "The ideological base of the Spanish Workers' Party is Marxism-Leninism enriched with the contributions of universal significance as made by Mao Zedong. As a party of class, the Spanish Workers' Party will lead the working class and the masses to the liberation from all exploitation and oppression and to the establishment of socialism by means of the dictatorship of the proletariat till the disappearance of all classes and the establishment of the communist society."

Referring to the party's international policy, the constitution says that it will "follow the theory of the three worlds. It will link the struggle of the Spanish working class and people with that being waged by the world proletariat and the oppressed nations and people at an international level against the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and against hegemonism and imperialism." More than 20 foreign delegations attended the congress at invitation.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES ROMANIAN ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE

HK070648 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 79 p 5 HK

[Newsletter from Romania by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Qihui [1728 0796 5478]: "How Do Romanian Factories Effect Net Output Value?"]

[Excerpts] Under the banner headline "After Working Out Net Output Value..." SCINTEIA recommended the achievements and experiences of a Romanian sowing machine plant. It reported an unprecedented height in worker enthusiasm and creativity accompanied by a continuous increase in labor productivity. Total output value in 1978 was 26 percent over 1975 while material consumption for products dropped from 80.5 to 69 percent....

Why was such a major change possible after the introduction of net output value? With this question in mind, we visited certain factories.

What is net output value? This is the first point we want to clarify. People say that net output value is what remains of total output value after deducting material consumption. It is a new value created by workers in their work exclusive of the value dependent on the consumption of the means of production (fixed work). The use of net output value as a basic index of enterprise performance is aimed at getting the best economic results out of production with the minimum consumption of raw materials and fuel. This is to say that to fulfill a net output value plan, we must find a way to match a maximum increase in production with a minimum consumption of the means of production.

A net output value target guides enterprises toward the reduction of material consumption and production costs. This is a far cry from the introduction of total output value as a basic index of enterprise performance.

To make the net output value system better stimulate cadre and worker enthusiasm, we must cite the existing Romanian system that allows enterprises to work on their own account and manage their own financial affairs, or its system of placing financial matters in the hands of organizations at lower levels. Instead of surrendering all their profits to the state as before, Romanian enterprises are now allowed to keep part of the profits from the fulfillment of production plans as special funds for economic development, working capital, building residential housing, investment in social projects, welfare schemes and dividends for the laboring people. Actual stipulated proportions deducted from profit for self-use vary with different lines and businesses. Such a system means the greater the profit margin the higher the net output value achieved by an enterprise. An appropriate increase in special funds and in worker income results. Otherwise, the development of the enterprises and the workers' interests will be affected. Take the dividend fund, for instance. Apart from stipulated profit percentages from the fulfillment of given plans, overfulfillment of export targets and so forth, 25 percent of the excess over the profit target achieved through reduced material consumption goes into this fund. At least 85 percent of it is divided among the workers of the whole unit with the remaining 15 percent kept for models with special contributions as bonuses or for organized worker trips to foreign countries. The net output value target is therefore the concern of every enterprise and worker.

An enterprise's ability to make economic use of raw materials and power naturally depends on its technical level and its equipment. Meanwhile, this also depends on worker enthusiasm and creativity. Given the full development of worker know-how and ability, the same equipment and materials can produce more and better products. The savings achieved by the workers and technicians of the sowing machine plant in designing products are a case in point.

I. 9 Jul 79

H 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Given the system of letting enterprise operate its own account and manage its own financial affairs, the enthusiasm of enterprise management cadres is also brought into proper play. The sowing machine plant in the past had warehouse management problems. Stockpiles often accumulated for too long and supplies were not provided in time. This adversely affected production and capital turnover. After the net output value system was introduced, the leadership of the plant immediately started raising the level of mechanized transportation and solved the supply and stock problems. Meanwhile, through the rational organization of labor, it did away with some halfway procedures on storing goods and reduced the area occupied by storehouses and the number of workers. This helped to stimulate production.

Net output value is an important measure adopted after a plenary session decision of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party last year to improve economic leadership and the financial system. Before this, certain enterprises had conducted experiments. The system was first introduced in industry, communications and transportation last July 1st and then in various sectors of the national economy beginning the first of this year. It is believed that given practice and continued improvement, it will play an ever increasing role.

ROMANIAN CP, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLANS

OW010405 Beijing XINHUA in English 0348 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, June 30 (XINHUA)--A joint session held today by the Romanian Communist Party and Government discussed the country's new five-year (1981-1985) programme and guidelines for its economic and social development up to 1990, according to AGERPRES.

Nicolae Ceausescu, the party's general secretary, presided over the session at the Black Sea "Neptune" health resort. It was jointly held by the Executive Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and other relevant government departments.

The session discussed the directives drafted by the 12th party congress for the five-year programme and guidelines for further development. It was agreed that the directives are realistic and in line with the party's programme for the all-round growth of socialism in Romania and will ensure the country's modernization and its sustained high-speed economic growth.

The session noted the strategic significance of the draft directives for scientific research and technological development up to 1990 and prospects for major advances until 2000. The draft envisages the employment of various forms of energy, including solar, wind and geothermal energy, to meet rapid national economic growth.

The session made some suggestions and amendments before adopting the documents for approval by the party Central Committee.

MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER ON INDOCHINA REFUGEE MEETING

OW041952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tananarive, July 4 (XINHUA)--Madagascan Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard received Japanese Ambassador to Madagascar Nakamura here yesterday, according to a Madagascan national information agency report. At the meeting, the two sides emphasized that the governments of their two countries expressed grave concern over the situation in Southeast Asia and the Vietnamese refugee problem. They fully supported the convening of the forthcoming international conference on the refugee question in Geneva.

MADAGASCAR, SFRY DISCUSS HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

OW072120 Beijing XINHUA in English 2049 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tananarive, July 6 (XINHUA)--The Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka received here today the delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People led by Dragomir Milojevic, member of the Presidency of the Federal Conference and president of the Alliance of the Republic of Serbia, according to the Malagasy national agency. At the meeting, D. Milojevic said that President Tito is actively making preparations for the Havana non-aligned summit. Malagasy Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard had talks with the Yugoslav delegation Tuesday. According to the Malagasy national agency, they discussed the role that the movement of non-alignment should exercise in international affairs, on which Yugoslavia and Madagascar have a similarity of views. The two parties recognised that the forthcoming Havana conference in September should be one for the reinforcement and cohesion of the movement of the non-aligned countries. The Yugoslav delegation arrived here last Sunday.

HEALTH MINISTER QIAN XINZHONG ATTENDS RWANDAN RECEPTION

OW051344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA)--Rwandan Ambassador to China Nyandwi Tharcisse and Mrs. Nyandwi gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 17th anniversary of national independence of the Republic of Rwanda and the 6th anniversary of the festival of peace and national unity. Among the guests at the reception were Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and leading members of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES SOMALIA FOR TANZANIA

OW051610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, July 5 (XINHUA)--A Chinese youth delegation led by Liu Houming, vice-president of the All-China Youth Federation, left here for Tanzania today after a two-week friendly visit to Somalia. The Somali vice-president, Ismail Ali Abocar, received all members of the delegation yesterday and had a cordial conversation with them. The Somali Revolutionary Youth Federation gave a dinner on the evening of July 3 in honour of the Chinese delegation. During its stay here, the Chinese delegation took part in celebrations of the independence day of Somalia, exchanged experience in the youth work with their Somali counterparts and visited some industrial, agricultural and cultural development projects.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE PROMULGATES MORE LAWS

Criminal Law

OWO61114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text of Decree No 5 issued by the chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the promulgation of the PRC criminal law]

[Text] Beijing, 6 July--It is hereby promulgated that the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China," approved at the second session of the Fifth NPC of the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1979, shall come into effect beginning 1 January 1980.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman, NPC Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China. 6 July 1979.

Criminal Procedure Law

OWO61805 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text of Decree No 6 issued by the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee on the promulgation of the PRC criminal procedure law]

[Text] The "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the second session of the NPC of the PRC on 1 July 1979 is hereby promulgated. The law will take effect on 1 January 1980.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC. 6 July 1979.

Law Governing Joint Ventures

OWO90646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text of Decree No 7 issued by the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China on the promulgation of the "Law of the PRC on Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investments"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 July--The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investments," approved at the second session of the Fifth NPC of the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1979, is hereby promulgated for execution.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, the People's Republic of China. 8 July 1979.

PUBLICATION OF FIRST CRIMINAL LAW REPORTED

OWO60130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--China today published its first criminal law which is aimed at protecting the interests of the people and the state and ensuring the smooth progress of its socialist modernization programme.

Endorsed on July 1 at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China was released at an order issued by Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, today. The new law is to become effective on January 1, 1980. The law is divided into two major parts, general provisions and specific provisions. It consists of 13 chapters with 192 articles. The first part has five chapters; guiding ideology, task and scope of application, offences, penalties, application of penalties and miscellaneous.

Eight different kinds of offences are defined; counter-revolution; violation of public security; acts against the socialist economic order; acts against the personal rights and democratic rights of citizens; encroachment of property; acts against public order; acts against marriage and the family; and malfeasance.

Article One says that the criminal law takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide and the Constitution as its basis and adheres to the principle of combining punishment with leniency. The law stresses its protective function. Punishment is used to combat crime, defend the dictatorship of the proletariat, protect socialist property owned by the whole people and by the collective, and legitimate private property. The law is used to protect the personal rights, democratic rights and other rights of citizens, maintain public order and ensure the smooth progress of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

An offence under China's criminal law is an act which endangers state sovereignty and territorial integrity, jeopardizes the dictatorship of the proletariat, sabotages the socialist revolution and socialist construction, disrupts public order, encroaches upon the property owned by the whole people, by the collective or upon legitimate private property, infringes upon the personal rights, democratic rights and other rights of a citizen or any other act which endangers society.

The criminal law is applied to offences committed by any person within Chinese territory, including on Chinese ships or planes, with the exception of those enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunity, whose criminal liability shall be resolved through diplomatic channels.

Any Chinese citizen abroad who commits counter revolutionary offences, counterfeiting of national currency or valuable securities, embezzlement, taking of bribes, betrayal of state secrets and posing as a state functionary, regardless of whether or not he has been tried in that foreign state, is considered liable under the present law.

Any Chinese citizen who commits certain other serious criminal offences, or any foreigner who has committed a serious offence against China or against a Chinese citizen outside the country, is also liable under Chinese law, unless the act is not punishable by law in the foreign state where it was committed. However, punishment may be remitted or mitigated if the offender has already been punished in that foreign country.

To ensure the autonomy of minority nationalities, the law stipulates that where its provisions are not entirely appropriate for application in a national autonomous area, alternative or supplementary provisions may be formulated by the organ of state power of that area and submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval.

A premeditated crime is always a punishable offence. An offence whose commission is unintentional, if covered by law, is punishable. If unforeseeable factors result in harm, this is not deemed a crime. A legitimate defensive act is not punishable. Certain persons, such as the mentally deranged, are not held accountable. But an offence committed while a person is in a state of drunkenness is punishable.

The criminal law uses chiefly educational measures with auxiliary penal measures for minors who commit offences. Minor offences are not penally culpable by persons under 16. Offenders between 14 and 16 years old are liable only when they have committed such grave offences as homicide, robbery, arson, etc. Offending minors between 14 and 18 years old receive a lighter or mitigated penalty. An adult who instigates a minor to commit an offence is to be punished more heavily.

Major punishments are: mass supervision, detention, fixed-term imprisonment, life imprisonment or death. Accessory penalties are: fines, deprivation of political rights, and confiscation of property. In certain cases, only supplementary punishment is imposed.

Deportation may be applied as an exclusive or supplementary penalty to a foreigner who has committed an offence.

Mass supervision has proved an effective method in China since fewer offenders are imprisoned. The law specifies that most work under supervision by the masses for not less than three months and no more than two years. The offenders receive equal pay for equal work, thus the sentence does not affect the family's livelihood. Such sentences are carried out by the public security organ.

The difference between detention and fixed-term imprisonment is that the duration of detention is from 15 days to six months and that of imprisonment from six months to 15 years and that the person detained is given appropriate pay for his work and may go home one or two days every month.

Capital punishment is imposed only for the most heinous offences. All death sentences must be submitted to the Supreme People's Court for examination and approval, except those handed down by the highest court. The death penalty shall not be imposed on offenders under 18 and pregnant women.

To educate and save more people, the law stipulates that when immediate execution of a death sentence is not mandatory, a two-year reprieve may be pronounced simultaneous with the death verdict. If the offender shows evidence of repentance during the reprieve period, his punishment is commuted to life imprisonment at the end of the two-year period. With further good conduct, the punishment is commuted to imprisonment for not less than 15 years and no more than 20 years. When a person between 16 and 18 years of age commits a particularly serious offence, he may be sentenced to death penalty with a two-year reprieve.

Sentences of mass supervision, detention, fixed-term imprisonment and life imprisonment can be commuted in case of sufficient repentance or meritorious service.

Parole may be granted to offenders sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment after they have served no less than half their sentences, or to those sentenced to life imprisonment after they have served no less than ten years, provided they have shown sufficient repentance and are unlikely to cause further harm to society.

When penalties are imposed, a lighter or a heavier sentence is to be decided by taking into consideration of the facts, nature and degree of each offence and the penalty shall be within the limits set by the law.

Counter-revolutionary offences under the criminal law are defined as follows:

Jeopardizing the People's Republic of China for the purpose of overthrowing the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system;

Conspiring with a foreign state to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the motherland;

Plotting to subvert the government and split the country, crossing over to the enemy and turning traitor;

Instigating, seducing or buying over any state functionary or any member of the armed forces, the people's police or the militia to go over to the enemy and turn traitor, or to rebel treacherously.

Committing espionage or supporting enemies.

Organizing or leading a counter-revolutionary group.

Destructive acts for counter-revolutionary purposes such as destruction of or damage to military installations and public facilities through explosion, arson or deliberate inundation, highjacking ships or aircraft, and directing an enemy to any bombing or shelling target.

Offences against public security--examples are serious sabotage of public enterprises, communications, transport and telecommunications and illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Offences against the socialist economic order--these include serious cases of smuggling, speculation, tax evasion and refusal to pay taxes, forgery of national currency and valuable securities, and misappropriation of state funds or materials earmarked for relief purposes.

The criminal law lays special emphasis on protection of the citizen's right of person, democratic rights and other rights against unlawful infringement by any person or institution. Those who are responsible for serious cases of unlawful infringement shall be subject to criminal sanction. It strictly forbids the bringing of false charges against a person by any means whatsoever. Whoever brings false charges against another person (including a convict in prison) is to be punished.

Detention or imprisonment is to be imposed on anyone who tries to extort a confession by torture or to gather a crowd for "beating, smashing and looting", incarcerates a person unlawfully or deprives him of personal freedom, puts him under surveillance or conducts an unlawful search of his person or living quarters, sabotages an election or obstructs the free exercise of a citizen's right to vote or to stand for election, insults or slanders a person by violence or by any other means including the use of "big-character" posters or "small-character" posters and fabrication of evidence, and commits rape, forces a female to engage in prostitution or engages in abduction for the purposes of trafficking in human beings.

A government functionary who illegally deprives others of freedom of religious belief or violates the customs and folk-ways of minority nationalities is to be punished. Detention or imprisonment is to be meted out to any state functionary who, abusing his official powers for personal ends, retaliates or trumps up charges against anyone who has brought legal suit against him, appealed to higher authorities for the redress of wrongs, or criticized him.

In the chapter on offences against property, the law stipulates punishment for anyone who steals, swindles or plunders public or private property. A state functionary who, using opportunities of office, embezzles public property or money is to be sentenced to detention or imprisonment or, in particularly serious cases, to life imprisonment or death.

The chapter on offences against public order provides detention or imprisonment up to life for anyone who:

I. 9 Jul 79

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Uses threats or violence to obstruct a state functionary from carrying out his lawful duties;

Disturbs public order by any means;

Gathers a crowd which seriously disturbs order at a railway, bus or trolley-bus station, wharf, civilian airport, department store, or any other public site;

Manufactures, sells or transports opium, heroin, morphine or any other kind of narcotics;

Gathers a crowd to engage in an affray, pick a quarrel and make trouble, molest a female or commits other acts of hooliganism;

Steals and exports rare cultural relics, commits vandalism against rare cultural relics and sites of scenic beauty or historical interest.

Mass supervision, detention or fixed-term imprisonment is provided for anyone who wilfully demolishes the boundary tablets or cairn or permanent markers set up along the borders of the country; and

Illegally crosses the boundaries of the country in serious violation of the relevant laws and regulations.

The Chinese tradition of respecting elders and caring for children is reflected in the provisions on protecting marriage and the family. The law provides detention or imprisonment for serious cases where a person responsible for supporting an aged person, a minor, a sick person or any other person who cannot earn his own living, refuses to do so. Other violations include serious maltreatment of a family member and the use of violence to interfere with the freedom of marriage of others.

Finally, in the chapter on malfeasance, the law provides for detention or imprisonment for any state functionary who uses the opportunity arising from his responsibilities to accept a bribe; to anyone who offers a bribe to a state functionary and to a state functionary who gives away important state secrets in serious violation of the state security regulations.

It also provides detention or imprisonment for any judicial functionary who, for personal ends, knowingly renders a judgement in wilful violation of the law by reversing right and wrong, who subjects any imprisoned person to corporal punishment or maltreatment in serious violation of the law, or who illegally releases a convict, and for any functionary in the postal or telecommunications service who illegally opens, conceals, destroys or discards mail or telegraphic matter.

Text in Beijing Press

OW070154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7, (XINHUA) -- Leading Beijing papers today carry the full text of China's first criminal law which was endorsed on July 1 at the recent National People's Congress session.

Nationwide publicity will be given to the law to make it known to every household before it comes into effect on January 1, 1980.

The law is divided into two major parts, general provisions and specific provisions, with a total of 192 articles. Eight different kinds of offences are defined: counter-revolution, violation of public security, acts against the socialist economic order, acts against the personal rights and democratic rights of citizens, encroachment on property, acts against public order, acts against marriage and the family, and malfeasance.

Preceding the text is an order by Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, promulgating the law.

FIRST LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE MADE PUBLIC

OW070216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- The law of criminal procedure of the People's Republic of China made public today will ensure the correct application of law, the punishment of culprits and the protection of innocent people from illegal criminal prosecution.

It also undertakes to safeguard the socialist legal system, protect the right of person, the democratic rights and other rights of the citizen and ensure the smooth advance of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Brief and concise, the 164-article law is one of the seven laws adopted on July 1 by the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress. According to an order issued today by Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the procedural law will come into force on January 1, 1980.

The procedural law, the first since the founding of the People's Republic of China, outlines the guiding ideology, tasks and basic principles for criminal procedure in China and also legal procedures for such things as filing a case, investigating it, preferring a public charge, trying the case, and execution.

With a view to guaranteeing the independence of the judicial organs in their work, the law provides that in handling a case, the court, the procuratorate and the public security organ must base themselves on facts and take law as the criterion, that all citizens are equal before the law and that no privilege whatsoever is permissible.

In accordance with the principles of the socialist legal system, the law stipulates that only the public security organ, the people's procuratorate and the people's court have such powers as to investigate, inspect, prosecute, try cases and to make verdicts respectively according to law. No other government organ, institution, organization or person has the right to exercise such powers. The court, the procuratorate and the public security organ must act strictly according to the legal procedures in handling criminal cases.

A spokesman for the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the N.P.C. Standing Committee said these provisions here aimed at preventing a recurrence of that situation in which, under Lin Biao and the gang of four, there were wilful arrests and detentions of innocent people and encroachments upon personal rights, democratic rights and other rights of citizens. In view of the innumerable cases of injustice and frame-up during the time of Lin Biao and the gang, Article 35 of the law stipulates that in rendering a judgment on any case, the court shall rely on evidence and reach verdicts through investigation and study and not accept confession by the accused lightly.

Article 32 stipulates that evidence, both affirmative and negative, should be collected by legal process so as to furnish proof whether the accused is guilty or not and whether his offence, if any, is grave. It is strictly forbidden to extort confessions by torture and to collect evidence by threat, enticement, deceit and other illegal means.

According to the "basic principles" of the law, apart from the punishment of culprits, one purpose of the law is to protect innocent persons from illegal criminal prosecution. To this end, the law stipulates that besides exercising the right to defend himself, an accused may have for his defence a lawyer, close relatives, guardians or citizens recommended by the people's organizations or the unit he belongs to.

Basing himself on facts and the law, an advocate, the procedural law stipulates, shall present materials exonerating or extenuating the accused and offer his recommendations of mitigation or remission of punishment and more generally to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the accused.

The law provides extensive and concrete rights for the accused in a lawsuit such as those to ask any judicial personnel to withdraw, to request the court to call new witnesses and order the production of new exhibits, and to apply for re-identifications. The accused shall not be deprived of the right to appeal no matter what the excuse. In hearing a case where an appeal has been made by an accused or his advocate, the court of second instance is not allowed to aggravate the punishment imposed on the accused by the court of the first instance.

The procedural law stipulates that cases in the people's court are to be heard in public, except for cases involving offenses committed by persons between the ages of 14 and 16 and cases involving sexual offences. The former provision is in the interests of the education and reform of juvenile delinquents and the latter is for such purposes as protecting the reputation of injured women. Cases involving state secrets are not heard in public.

According to the present law, the official from the public security organ carrying out apprehension or an arrest shall produce an order for provisional apprehension or an arrest warrant. The family of the detainee and the arrested or the institute where he works shall be notified of the reasons for apprehension or the arrest within 24 hours. Inquiry of a detainee or a person arrested shall be performed within 24 hours. Where it is found that no grounds for such apprehension or arrest exist, the detainee or the arrested shall be released immediately and given a release certificate. Where the public security organ deems it necessary to declare a detainee arrested, the matter shall be submitted to the procuratorate for examination and approval within three days after apprehension.

According to the law, the length of time for conducting preliminary investigations, preferring a charge and carrying out a trial is four to six months. The maximum period for an accused person to be detained pending preliminary investigations shall not exceed two months. If the circumstances of a case are complicated, an extension of one month may be granted by the procuratorate at the next higher level. A people's procuratorate has to make its decision on whether or not to prosecute within from one to one and a half months. The people's court must render a verdict in a case of public prosecution within one month or, at the most, one and a half months. This time limit is much shorter than the present average length of time an accused waits for a verdict to be rendered.

Text in Beijing Press

OW080416 Beijing XINHUA in English 0342 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA)--China's first law of criminal procedure is published in full by the PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other leading newspapers in the capital today.

The law was adopted on July 1, 1979 by the recent National People's Congress session, and will come into force on January 1, 1980. Preceding the text of the law is an order issued by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, promulgating the law.

The 164-article law is divided into four major parts, occupying two whole pages and more of the newspapers.

Comments by Noted Jurist

OW070438 Beijing XINHUA in English 0306 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--China needs at least 10,000 lawyers if the right to defence provided for in China's first law of criminal procedure is to be guaranteed, said a well-known jurist here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, Professor Qian Duansheng (Chien Tuan-Sheng) spoke highly of the chapter on defence in the law, which outlines the functions and powers of an advocate acting for the accused in a criminal case.

"The provisions are simply expressed and clear-cut," he said. "They are an effective and necessary guarantee for the rights and legitimate interests of a citizen in a criminal case."

Now a National Committee member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the 80-year-old law scholar was dean of the Beijing Institute of Political Science and Law for many years in the period following the liberation of 1949.

Professor Qian noted, "The nature of new China makes [it] impermissible to subject innocent persons to criminal prosecution or to punish anyone with a sentence inappropriate to his offence."

He drew attention to the provision which holds that the responsibility of an advocate is to present, according to the facts and the law, materials exonerating the accused or offering extenuating circumstances for his actions, to ask for mitigation or remission of penalty and more generally to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the accused. "This is of great importance in protecting innocent people and preventing injustice," Professor Qian said.

He noted that, according to the procedural law the accused could entrust his case to a lawyer or his close relatives, guardians, or citizens recommended by a people's organization or the unit to which he belonged or other citizens permitted by the court. "This provision is advantageous to the people and necessary, especially in the rural areas," he said. He explained that there were many illiterates among the peasants in their fifties or sixties who usually were not able to reason things out and did not know how to defend themselves when they were wronged. "It would be of great help to such a person if he has someone, say, one of his close relatives who has had some education and knows something about the law, to plead on his behalf. This is necessary particularly at a time when the practice of advocacy is not widespread," he said.

While a young man, Professor Qian Duansheng completed his graduate studies at Harvard University, receiving his Ph.D. degree there in 1924 at the age of 24. He has an extensive knowledge of Western legal systems, and the shelves in his study are lined with works by British, French, German and American writers on law.

Professor Qian said that China's criminal law and the law of criminal procedure were simple in language and easy to understand, and much shorter than similar laws in Germany, France, Japan and the Soviet Union. "People with an average education can understand them. This is in keeping with the provision by which a wide range of people can act as advocates. Even if the advocate knows little about the law he can carry on a sound defence so long as he can present the facts clearly," he added.

"In the years after liberation, Chinese lawyers didn't have private practices. They worked collectively in lawyers' associations and charged very low fees. In the case of people who could not afford the fees the lawyers offered legal aid free of charge. In a word, our lawyers serve the interests of the people. This is quite different from the situation in capitalist countries," he said. "While there are undoubtedly people in the U.S. National Lawyers' Guild, for example, who seek to uphold justice in America, generally speaking, lawyers in capitalist countries serve monopoly groups, big trusts and plutocrats."

He added: "Of course there are certain things we can learn from the practice of advocacy in other countries. We should draw up as soon as possible a workable set of regulations for lawyers."

The professor said that in order to restore the practice of advocacy in China, it would be necessary to train large numbers of professional and part-time lawyers. "China has more than 2,000 counties and I think each county needs at least three professional lawyers in addition to those in cities," he said. "I have been told that Professor Jerome Cohen, an American expert on Chinese law, has estimated that China needs 200,000 judicial personnel, lawyers included. I think this figure will not be large enough if the practice of advocacy is going to become widespread."

The professor said that the practice of advocacy began in new China in 1954 with the adoption of the Constitution which provided in Article 76 that "the accused has the right to defence". In the years after 1954, lawyers' organizations were set up in all the metropolises and cities with intermediate people's courts, as well as in some rural areas. The number of full-time lawyers at one time reached 2,500, in addition to which there were 350 part-time lawyers.

Subsequently, however, Professor Qian said, an ultra-left trend of thought became prevalent in the legal profession which labelled the pleading for a criminal defendant as "absolving culprits from guilt" and "serving the interests of counter-revolutionaries". Under such pressure, the practice of advocacy became nothing but a sham. "In the years when Lin Biao and the gang of four trampled on democracy and the law, imprisoned innocent people at will, and acted with utter disregard for human life, practice of advocacy was of course out of the question," he said.

Professor Qian went on to say that a new page had been turned since the downfall of the gang. Lawyers in Beijing had begun to defend cases in court once again since September of 1978 and this had evoked a positive response throughout the country.

In April of this year, the Beijing Lawyers' Association was set up, and three offices for legal consultation resumed their work. Within one month of the association's establishment, it had received more than 600 letters from every part of the country, expressing approval or asking for legal advice.

"This shows that the people want lawyers," said the professor, "and that the people place great hopes on the restoration of the practice of advocacy."

NEW LAW ON JOINT VENTURES REVIEWED

OW080234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA)--The law of the People's Republic of China on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment, which was published here today, provides legal status for joint ventures in China and protects the lawful rights and interests of foreign participants. The law, which was adopted on July 1 at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, became effective today on the order of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The law permits foreign companies, enterprises and other economic entities and individuals to incorporate themselves, within the territory of the People's Republic of China, into joint ventures with Chinese companies, enterprises or other economic entities subject to authorization by the Chinese Government. These joint ventures will take the form of limited liability companies.

The board of directors in a joint venture are to have a chairman appointed by the Chinese participant and one or two vice-chairmen appointed by the foreign participant(s). In handling an important problem, the law states, the board of directors are to reach decision through consultation by the participants on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The president and vice-president(s) (or the general manager and assistant general manager(s) in the factory) are to be chosen from the various parties to the joint venture and procedures covering employment and discharge of workers and staff of a joint venture are to be stipulated according to law in the agreement or contract between the parties.

In the registered capital of a joint venture, the proportion of investment contributed by the foreign participant(s) will in general not be less than 25 per cent. The profits, risks and losses of a joint venture are to be shared by the parties to the venture in proportion to their contribution to the registered capital. Each party to a joint venture may contribute cash, capital goods, industrial property rights, etc. as its investment in the venture. The technology or equipment contributed by any foreign participant as investment has to be genuinely advanced and appropriate to China's needs.

The contract period of a joint venture may be agreed upon between the parties to the venture according to its particular line of business and circumstances. The period may be extended upon expiry through agreement between the parties, subject to authorization by the Foreign Investment Commission of the People's Republic of China. In cases of heavy losses, the failure of any party to a joint venture to execute its obligations under the contracts or the articles of association of the venture, force majeure, etc., prior to the expiry of the contract period of a joint venture, may result in termination of a contract before the date of expiry following consultation and agreement between the parties.

Disputes arising between the parties to a joint venture which the board of directors fails to settle through consultation may be settled through conciliation, or arbitration by an arbitration body in China or through arbitration by an arbitration body agreed upon by the parties.

The law gives consideration to the interests of parties to joint ventures. The law stipulates:

--A joint venture equipped with up-to-date technology by world standards may apply for a reduction of or exemption from income tax for the first two or three profit making years;

--A foreign participant who re-invests any part of his share of the net profit within Chinese territory may apply for a partial rebate on income taxes paid;

--The net profit, which a foreign participant receives as his share after excuting his obligations under the pertinent laws and agreements and contracts, the funds he receives at the time when the joint venture terminates or winds up its operations, and his other funds, as well as the wages, salaries or other legitimately earned income by a foreign worker or staff member of a joint venture may be remitted aboard through the Bank of China in accordance with foreign exchange regulations.

--A joint venture may, in its business operations, obtain funds from foreign banks directly;

--A joint venture may distribute its export products on foreign markets through direct channels or its associated agencies or through China's foreign trade establishments. Its products may also be distributed on the Chinese market; and

--Whenever necessary, a joint venture may set up affiliated agencies outside China.

Comments by Rong Yiren

OW080310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA)--Rong Yiren, people's deputy and vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, discussed the law of joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment, which came into force today, in an interview with XINHUA.

The well-known former industrialist, who is in his sixties, will head the China International Trust Investment Company that is scheduled to start business shortly.

He said: "This law embodies the principle of equality and mutual benefit in economic co-operation and technical exchange between China and other countries. I think it has answered some of the basic questions posed by our friends abroad in business circles."

Rong Yiren said that when he visited the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Switerland, and Hong Kong last April and May, he had met many foreign businessmen, Overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and had had lively dicussions with them on how to develop economic co-operation and technical exchange.

"At that time," he said, "we all agreed that the trading relations of the past should be expanded into a relationship that involved co-operation in capital and technology. But many thought that some basic questions had to be solved before there could be effective co-operation in joint ventures.

"First, they wanted to know whether there was any legal protection for their capital and interest if they were to invest, and whether the profits they had earned could be sent abroad in foreign currency. They were also concerned about whether China would maintain a consistent policy of absorbing foreign investment."

Rong said that such worries should be removed by the stress laid by Premier Hua Guofeng on China's intention to follow a consistent policy of economic co-operation and technical exchange with other countries. We quoted the premier in his report on the work of the government at the opening of the N.P.C. session:

"Both in the three-year period of economic readjustment and in subsequent years, we shall be taking energetic steps to develop foreign trade, expand economic co-operation and technical exchange with foreign countries and employ various appropriate means, current in international practice, to absorb funds from abroad. This is a firm, important policy of our government."

Rong pointed out that the law on joint ventures had been examined and passed by the N.P.C.-- the highest organ of state power.

He cited some of the articles in this new law. These articles give legal protection from the Chinese Government for investments, profits and other lawful rights of foreign parties involved in joint ventures in China. The new profit earned by a foreign party in a joint venture can be sent abroad in currency or currencies specified in a contract signed in accordance with China's regulations on foreign exchange.

The same procedures would apply to capital and other funds belonging to foreign investors in joint ventures when they suspended or terminated operations, he said.

Then Rong went on to talk about the rights of foreign investors with regard to the running of enterprises. "Foreign partners," he said, "can be vice-presidents on boards of directors, and they can be general managers or deputy general managers. The board of directors with members appointed by both Chinese and foreign investors will discuss and adopt resolutions on the major business of the enterprise including its expansion plans, production and business programmes, budget, distribution of profits, the appointment of the general manager, the chief accountant and other important posts.

He pointed out that a joint venture employing up-to-date technology by world standards could apply for a reduction or exemption from income tax for the first two or three profit-making years. Also, if a foreign party invested within the territory of China the net profit attained from a joint venture, he could apply for a partial rebate on income tax already paid on such profit. The wages or other legitimate income earned by a foreign worker or employee in a joint venture could be remitted abroad in accordance with the regulations on foreign exchange operations after payment of income tax.

Rong then wanted to make it clear that all the rights and consideration to be given to foreign partners could not be harmful to the sovereignty of China.

He said: "The law specifies that the operations of a joint venture shall be governed by the laws, decrees and pertinent regulations of the People's Republic of China. Besides, it is also beneficial to construction of a modernized, socialist country if we strengthen economic ties and technical exchanges. The stress is on independence as well as on equality and mutual benefits."

Rong said that two organizations were being set up by the government, which would be of importance to joint ventures. One is the Foreign Investment Control Commission which will have the power to approve or turn down the establishment of joint ventures. Another is the China International Trust Investment Company, a business organization that would co-ordinate the use of foreign investment and technology.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS ATTEND ZHOU SHIDI MEMORIAL MEETING

OW082054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1602 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 July--Comrade Zhou Shidi, Standing Committee member of the Fifth NPC and adviser to the PLA General Staff Department, died of illness in Beijing on 30 June 1979 at the age of 79 despite medical treatment. A memorial meeting for Comrade Zhou Shidi was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing on 8 July.

Party and state leaders Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Song Qingling, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Liu Bochong, Deng Yingchao, Yu Qiuli, Shang Tingfa, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Nie Rongzhen, Xu Xiangqian, Li Jingquan, Zhang Dingcheng, Ji Pengfei, Xiao Jingguang, Kang Shien; vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Wang Shoudao, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang; and Su Yu, Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, sent wreaths. The NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of National Defense, various PLA general departments, various PLA services and arms, the PLA Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the Office of National Defense Industry, Military Academies, colleges directly under the Military Commission, Beijing PLA units, the Beijing Garrison Command, the Guangdong Provincial CCP and Revolutionary Committees, and the Qionghai County CCP and Revolutionary Committees also sent wreaths.

Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Yu Qiuli, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Nie Rongzhen, Xu Xiangqian, Li Jingquan, Ji Pengfei, Kang Shien, Wang Shoudao, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Su Yu and other comrades attended the memorial meeting, expressing sympathy to Comrade Zhang Jian, wife of Comrade Zhou Shidi, and their children.

Comrade Xu Xiangqian presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Geng Biao delivered a memorial speech.

In his speech, Comrade Geng Biao said: Comrade Zhou Shidi was our army's outstanding and long-tested military commander, and an indomitable proletarian revolutionary fighter. Just as the whole party and the nation are shifting the emphasis of work and embarking on a new Long March toward socialist modernization, the death of Comrade Zhou Shidi, an outstanding leading cadre, was truly a great loss to our party and army.

Comrade Su Yu said: Comrade Zhou Shidi was a native of Qionghai County, Guangdong Province. He joined the CCP in 1924. After graduating from the first class of the Huangpu Military Academy in 1924, he joined the revolutionary armed force known as the armored corps led by our party and personally organized by Comrade Zhou Enlai. Later, he became deputy commander and commander of that corps, waged tenacious struggle in support of the Guangdong peasant movement and the general strikes that took place in the ports of Guangdong Province, and smashed the warlords' revolt in defense of the new-born Guangdong revolutionary government.

In 1926 when the Ye Ting independent regiment was formed with a unit of armoured cars as its main force, he was successively appointed a battalion leader, chief of staff and acting commander of the regiment. During the northern expedition, he participated in and commanded the battles of Dingsiqiao and Huoshengqiao and the famous battle that led to the capture of Wuchang. He waged a heroic struggle to oppose imperialism and overthrow the northern warlords. In 1927, he led the 73d Regiment and other units of the National Revolutionary Army in the well-known Nanchang uprising and became commander of the 25th Division. He continued to engage in revolutionary activities after the Nanchang uprising. In 1934, he participated in the 25,000-li Long March that shocked the country and the whole world and became head of the "higher-level cadres detachment" of the Military Commission's cadres regiment. After he arrived in northern Shaanxi, he was appointed chief of staff of the Red Army's 15th army group and assisted in directing the battle of Zhiluo Township. In the spring of 1936, when the Red Army fought east, he was commander in charge of river crossings at Hekou and took part in and organized many battles. In the winter of the same year, he became chief of staff of the Red Army's second front army.

After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, he successively served as chief of staff of the 120th Division of the Eight Route Army while concurrently heading the No 7 branch of the Chinese People's anti-Japanese Military and Political College, chief of staff of the Shanxi-Suiyuan Military District and deputy commander of the district. He also assisted He Long, Guan Xiangying and other comrades in organizing and launching anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare in Shanxi, Suiyuan and Hebei.

During the liberation war period, he successively held the posts of commander of the northern Shanxi field army while concurrently deputy principal of the Shanxi-Suiyuan Military and Political Cadres School and that of the Military Commission, deputy commander and deputy political commissar of the First Corps in northeast China, deputy commander of the Taiyuan front headquarters and commander and political commissar of the 18th Army Group, and successively participated in and directed the campaigns in northern Shanxi, central Shanxi, Taiyuan, Fumi and Qinling to liberate the southwest. He rendered meritorious service in the founding of our army, in defeating the Japanese imperialists, in wiping out Chiang Kai-shek's armies and in liberating our people. After the nationwide liberation, he successively served as commander of the west Sichuan Military District while concurrently vice chairman of the Chengdu Municipal Military Control Commission and mayor of Chengdu Municipality and as deputy commander of the southwest military region, and participated in organizing the air defense army of the Military Commission and served as its commander. Later he was appointed deputy director, department of training, National Defense Ministry while concurrently commander of the paratroop forces command. He was elected deputy to the seventh and eighth national party congresses; deputy to the First, Fourth and Fifth NPC; and member of the Standing Committee of the Third and Fourth CPPCC National Committees. He also served as member of the CCP Central Committee's supervisory committee and member of the first, second and third National Defense Councils. He made positive contributions to China's socialist revolution and construction and to the revolutionization and modernization of our army.

The memorial speech said that Comrade Zhou Shidi was a fine member of the CCP. He firmly stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during past line struggles within the party. Our great leader Chairman Mao once praised him as having the communist firmness of the proletariat. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou once praised him as a fine comrade. Particularly during the struggle against the antiparty clique of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he maintained a firm and clear-cut stand, upheld principle and remained upright and outspoken. He trusted the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng.

I. 9 Jul 79

L 15

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Comrade Zhou Shidi had a strong party spirit and a correct style of work. He was frank and aboveboard. While strict in disciplining himself, he always treated others with magnanimity. He was hard-working and plain-living; he never cared for personal fame and gain. For several decades he worked hard for the party and the people without complaints. He devoted his whole life to the revolution and struggle and to serving the people wholeheartedly.

Also attending the memorial meeting were members of the Standing Committee of the NPC, responsible persons of various PLA departments, representatives of the Guangdong provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, friends of Comrade Zhou Shidi, as well as representatives of fighters and cadres of the Chinese PLA and the Navy and Air Force, totaling more than 1,000 people.

On the afternoon of 5 July, Comrades Nie Rongzhen, Xu Xiangqian and others, friends of Comrade Zhou Shidi and representatives of various PLA headquarters, went to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhou Shidi at the hospital.

INTERFERENCE IN JOB ASSIGNMENTS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES BANNED

OWO70129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul--The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee on 3 July issued a "circular banning any interference with job assignments for college graduates."

The circular states: It is reported by departments concerned and verified by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission through investigation that some students' parents who are in leading positions of party, government or army organizations have, in the name of "the needs of their work," requested that their children or relatives be assigned jobs in Beijing or other big cities, thus interfering with job assignments for college graduates. This problem has been caused by a small number of cadres, but its influence is very bad.

College graduates, specialized personnel trained by the state, are assigned jobs by the government according to a unified plan. Communists and party cadres at various levels ought to take the lead in abiding by this system. However, some leading cadres not only have failed to urge their children to accept the assignments made by the state but have taken the lead in interfering with the state assignment system. This practice undermines the party's work style and is not permitted by party discipline.

The entire party, army and all the people are now working hard for socialist modernization. On no account must unhealthy tendencies be allowed to spread. It is imperative to resolutely correct any unhealthy tendency in job assignments for graduates of institutions of higher learning.

To this end, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission requires the discipline inspection commissions of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees to make a serious check on the job assignments for this year's college graduates in coordination with departments concerned. They should seriously investigate and handle typical grave cases in which people have abused their functions and powers or have been engaged in malpractices for selfish ends and which have caused a bad influence. From now on jobs should be assigned to college graduates in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State Council, and no one is allowed to interfere with such assignments. Schools should resist those offices and personnel taking advantage of their authority to engage in malpractice and interfere with the job assignments for school graduates and bring charges against them with departments concerned.

RENMIN RIBAO ADVOCATES REALISTIC ATTITUDE IN OPPOSING WRONG TREND

HK060624 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Chen Jinyu [7115 6651 3768]: "Seek Truth From Facts in Combating Erroneous Tendencies"]

[Text] Seek truth from facts in combating erroneous tendencies--this is a very precious experience which our party acquired at high costs during the periods of new democratic revolution and socialist revolution and construction. The focus of our party's work today has already been shifted to modernization. On the road of our new Long March, we may meet with the interference of erroneous tendencies coming from the "left" and the right. This can hardly be avoided. It is important that we correct these erroneous tendencies and overcome the interference accurately, promptly and resolutely, so we can accomplish the four modernizations steadily and quickly. Therefore, the serious upholding of the principle of seeking truth from facts in combating erroneous tendencies is of vital significance.

In upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts in combating erroneous tendencies, the first thing we must do is combat a tendency as it stands. That is to say, we must see clearly the nature of an erroneous tendency which exists objectively within a certain period of time, whether it is "left" or right or both "left" and right, so we can correct the mistakes as they stand. If we combat a "left" tendency as a right one, we shall go further to the "left" and bring still greater destruction and damages to the cause of revolution and construction, and vice versa.

Following the failure of the revolution in 1927, the petty bourgeois rashness resulting from the hatred of the Kuomintang's policy of massacre and from the indignation against Chen Duxiu's capitulationism became stronger and was reflected within the party. "Leftist" feelings developed very quickly within the party. The "leftist" opportunist line predominated three times, each time more "leftist" than before. Li Lisan's line combated Qu Qiubai's line. Wang Ming's line combated Li Lisan's line. A common point of these two combats was that the "leftist" tendency was taken as the rightist one. For this reason, Li Lisan and Wang Ming did not correct "leftist" mistakes. Moreover, they made the party slide deeper and deeper into the bog of the "leftist" line and brought great damage to the revolutionary struggles led by the party. It was not until the 1935 Zunyi meeting that the Marxist line represented by Comrade Mao Zedong defeated Wang Ming's "leftist" line and saved the party and the revolution.

After the countrywide revolution, socialist revolution and construction won great achievements. In the course of their progress, they were repeatedly interfered with and sabotaged by erroneous tendencies. However, in combating erroneous tendencies in the past, we either neglected the "leftist" tendency or avoided mentioning it. We often combatted "leftist" things as we did rightist ones. We even called the ultraleft the ultraright, as if only the right and not the "left" should be combatted during the socialist period. Of course, we should combat rightist mistakes which exist objectively within a certain period of time, but we should also not miss the "leftist" ones which exist objectively. If we combat a "leftist" tendency as a rightist one, we shall go further to the "left." The 1959 Lushan Conference originally aimed at correcting "leftist" mistakes existing objectively at that time. As a result, it combatted "rightist" tendencies. We therefore had a hard time. In 1971, after Lin Biao committed suicide in an explosion, we should have combatted the "left" and criticized Lin Biao's ultraleftist line. However, interfered with by the "gang of four," we criticized the "ultraright" instead. In this way, we could not completely disclose the essence of Lin Biao's line nor promptly correct the mistakes caused by this ultraleftist line at that time. [paragraph continues]

This ultraleftist line ran wild all the more and pushed the whole national economy to the brink of collapse. It was not until the party Central Committee led us to disclose and criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" following the smashing of the "gang of four" in October 1976 and adopted a number of measures to eliminate confusion and restore order that the national economy was revived and developed quickly. At no time should we forget this historical experience.

The 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was an important meeting in our party's history. It made the strategic decision to shift the focus of the whole party's work and laid down relevant principles, policies and measures. The serious implementation of this plenary session's guidelines is an important guarantee for upholding the four basic principles and making modernization a success. To implement the plenary session's guidelines, we must resolutely overcome the interferences of the erroneous tendency in society of doubting or opposing the four basic principles. This means that some people come from the right to doubt and oppose the third plenary session. There is also the tendency of coming from the "left" to doubt and oppose the third plenary session. This "leftist" tendency can be divided into two parts. First, a few comrades within and outside the party have not liberated their minds sufficiently and have deviated in their approach to the guidelines of the third plenary session so that they hold an incorrect view of the excellent situation since the third plenary session and think that its principles are "right" and "erroneous." Second, a very small number of people are not involved in questions of thinking and understanding. They have taken an antagonistic stand, formed a group, adopted despicable tactics to vilify the excellent situation and the general and specific policies enforced by the party Central Committee since the smashing of the "gang of four"--particularly since the third plenary session--and attacked and disparaged the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. They have wildly attempted to turn back the wheel of history and return us to the time when the "gang of four" ran amuck. Taking over the slogan "uphold the four basic principles" reiterated by our party, they are frenziedly attempting to put this kind of upholding in the track of sham Marxism and sham socialism advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," alter our party's Marxist line and cancel and destroy our great effort to achieve the four modernizations, an effort we have just started. This is a tendency of thought that opposes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Assuming an ultraleftist outlook and putting on the cloak of "holding high," they can easily mislead people, deceive some young people who are influenced by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and deceive some cadres who are ideologically ossified. These villains are archcriminals instigating people to doubt and oppose the third plenary session. Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance and promptly tear off their masks. We shall go against the principle of seeking truth from facts if we only criticize rightist ideas and neglect the "leftist" ones, especially neglect the danger of the ideas which oppose the third plenary session through an ultraleftist outlook. "Leftist" and rightist ideas are different in appearance but, fundamentally, are caused by the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the past years. We must point out that "leftist" ideas of this kind do not appear by accident. Reflected by an attitude of doubting or opposing the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies since the smashing of the "gang of four," these ideas were already in existence before the third plenary session. In last year's discussion of the criterion for testing truth--particularly in the third plenary session and the party's central work conferences before it--these "leftist" ideas were exposed and criticized.

[paragraph continues]

However, the problem was not entirely solved. On the one hand, discussion and education regarding the criterion of truth have to be conducted universally and penetratingly. On the other hand, study and implementation of the documents of the third plenary session and their relevant guidelines are insufficient. These "leftist" ideas have not been criticized and overcome sufficiently within and outside the party. Thus, taking the party as a whole, the minds of a considerably large number of comrades are ossified or semiossified and are not clear of the pernicious influence of the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." To continuously liberate the mind remains a major problem. There still are many obstacles standing in our way of applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in studying and solving new problems arising in the new situation of achieving the four modernizations. Under these conditions, "leftist" ideas may launch a counterattack by taking advantage of our party's campaign to rectify the rightist ideas that have appeared in society since the third plenary session. In this sense, therefore, "leftist" ideas are more dangerous than the rightist ones. We must exert vigorous efforts to criticize and overcome these "leftist" ideas continuously before we can unify thinking within and outside the party on the basis of the guidelines of the third plenary session. We must soberly see that the obstacles currently standing in the way of our carrying out the guidelines of the third plenary session are chiefly interferences coming from "leftist" ideas. Failing to see this point, we shall go against the principle of seeking truth from facts.

Being able to combat a tendency as it stands also means that we must correctly distinguish between general shortcomings and mistakes, erroneous tendencies (including erroneous trends of thought) and erroneous lines. We must not exaggerate general shortcomings and mistakes as erroneous tendencies and erroneous tendencies as erroneous lines.

Secondly, to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts in combating erroneous tendencies, we must be able to combat any tendencies which have emerged. In other words, we must combine the spirit of the Central Committee's directives with the actual conditions in our own localities, departments or units, proceed from reality in everything, rectify any tendencies which have emerged and refrain from "whipping up a gust of wind" and "severing at one blow."

Our party is a big party. Our country covers a vast territory and has a large population and complicated conditions. Since different localities, departments and units have their own distinct conditions (political, economic, cultural, historical and so on), the interference from erroneous tendencies they have encountered on the road of advancement are intricate and complex. Some of these tendencies are alike and stamped with the mark of universality; others are dissimilar and are stamped with the mark of particularity. However, even similar tendencies often differ in their degrees of expression. This determines that in combating erroneous tendencies, every locality, department and unit must proceed from actual conditions at a given time and place and rectify any tendencies which have emerged. We must not follow the same "pattern" everywhere and rectify what other places have set out to rectify. An important lesson we have learned from previous struggles to combat erroneous tendencies within the party was that we were prone to "whip up a gust of wind" and practice "severing at one blow." As soon as we heard that a certain tendency had emerged, we got the whole country moving without asking from where, to what extent and among which group of people it had emerged. We described what we did as "immediately responding to a call," an all-out movement and investigation at every level. [paragraph continues]

Toward the later stage of these movements, we often arbitrarily fixed a certain ratio for inflicting punishment. To "make up the number," some people who should not have been were punished. These erroneous practices which ran counter to the principle of seeking truth from facts were a major cause of the aggravation of class struggle. Because of this, we still have to devote much energy to solving problems left behind by previous political movements, such as rejecting false charges, correcting wrong sentences and rehabilitating framed victims. On the other hand, those comrades who upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts in the struggle to combat erroneous tendencies were often branded as "rightist" and were made targets of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows." Because of this erroneous practice, some comrades still have lingering fear and prefer being "left" to right. Recently, something went wrong in our work. Although just a minor problem on the road toward advancement, some comrades took the wind as rain and minor aspects as major ones and wavered in carrying out the policies put forward by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They stuck to the "gang of four's" standpoint in interpreting the four basic principles and erroneously held that the emancipation of the mind and the development of democracy had been excessive. It was evident that their erroneous "leftist" trends of thought were seriously hindering our acting in the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, but we were unable to take a clear-cut stand and overcome these trends by seeking truth from facts. In this way, how can we unify prevalent thoughts within and outside the party in the spirit of the third party plenary session and properly carry out the general and specific policies put forward at this plenum?

To uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts in combating erroneous tendencies, we must also bear in mind and carry out Comrade Mao Zedong's saying "treat all questions analytically, do not negate everything" when we combat erroneous tendencies.

In our party history, we have a fine tradition of making all-round and concrete analysis of the views of those comrades who have committed "leftist" or rightist mistakes instead of negating everything. After comprehensively analyzing the fundamental errors of the three "leftist" lines of Qu Qiubai, Li Lisan and Wang Ming in their four aspects-- political, military, organizational and ideological--the "resolution on certain questions in the history of our party" adopted by the enlarged seventh plenary session the sixth CCP Central Committee emphatically pointed out: "The comrades who made these errors were not wrong in all their views; some of their views on fighting imperialism and feudalism, on the agrarian revolution and on the war against Chiang Kai-shek were in agreement with the view of the comrades who upheld the correct line." This attitude of seeking truth from facts will be a great help to our party in uniting and educating those cadres who committed mistakes when the erroneous line was in domination. The reason is that only by adopting this scientific approach will we be able to help erring comrades realize and rectify their mistakes, correctly sum up past experiences and lessons and better follow the party in making revolution.

In our present drive to combat erroneous "leftist" and rightist trends of thought, we must adopt this scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and be adept at making analysis. Let us look at the rightist trend of thought. Some young people are concerned about state affairs. They always expose and criticize pseudomarxism and pseudosocialism preached by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," press for the emancipation of the mind and the development of democracy and hope to see our country become prosperous and strong as quickly as possible. Some of their views on these questions and many other questions are correct and valuable. [paragraph continues]

However, because they lack understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and have not personally experienced life in the old society, they are prone to go to the extreme. As they criticize pseudomarxism and pseudosocialism preached by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they also hold genuine Marxism and genuine socialism in doubt at times. When we criticize their erroneous words which deviate from the four basic principles, we should not negate their correct or more or less correct views as well; otherwise, we will not be able to effectively help them rectify their mistakes. This will also be unfavorable in implementing the policy put forward by the third party plenary session regarding the development of democracy and emancipation of the mind. To uphold the four basic principles and steadily and quickly bring about the four modernizations, we must always carry democracy forward and emancipate the mind. Next, let us look at the "leftist" trend of thought. Some young people and cadres do not correctly understand the spirit of the third party plenary session. They place upholding the four basic principles and acting in accordance with the spirit of the third party plenary session against each other and suspect that the policies put forward by the third party plenary are "leaning to one side." Of course this is wrong. However, their views regarding the need to uphold the four basic principles are in agreement with ours. The only difference lies in how we uphold the four basic principles--genuinely or pretentiously. If we are rigid or semirigid in our thinking, proceed from the book or even from isolated remarks of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in everything, forbid others to touch things of the past and mechanically copy others in all our future work, we will objectively regard the pseudomarxism and pseudosocialism preached by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as the four basic principles and uphold them. We must help those comrades make up the lesson they have missed on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth so they can free themselves from the shackles of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," firmly carry out the general and specific policies put forward by the third party plenary session and truly uphold the four basic principles.

In short, only by upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts can we resolutely overcome the interference from erroneous "leftist" and rightist trends of thoughts, continue to firmly act in accordance with the spirit of the third party plenary session, further emancipate the mind, carry forward democracy, unite as one, look forward and steadily and quickly bring about the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK040905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO contributing commentator: "Fine Work Style of Party Is a Fundamental Condition for the Party To Lead the People in Achieving the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] This July 1st is our party's third anniversary since the smashing of the "gang of four." Over the past 3 years, the party has led the people of the whole country in doing several major things which are worth including in our annals. First, we have smashed the "gang of four" counterrevolutionary factional system and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Second, we have solved many problems left over from history and strengthened the unity of the whole party and whole nation. Third, we have unfolded the discussion of "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth" and begun correcting the ideological line, being bold in facing reality, looking into the new situation and solving new problems and rehabilitating the vitality of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Fourth, we have readjusted rural economic policies and laid a good foundation for our country to vigorously develop agriculture and achieve the four modernizations. [paragraph continues]

Fifth, we have persistently opposed big and small hegemonism and won a comparatively stable international environment to achieve the four modernizations. The success of this series of important and farsighted policy decisions characteristic of revolutionary valor has greatly enhanced the party's prestige in the eyes of the people of the whole country and the world. Practice has proven that our party is worthy of being called a great party. Since defeating ferocious internal enemies like Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our party has been able to fully develop its ability and has the confidence and ability to lead the people of the whole country to continue to advance.

Party Work Style Urgently Needs Rectification

Since the beginning of this year, the whole country's work emphasis has been shifted to modernization. The current historical mission shouldered by the party is to lead the people of the whole country to achieve the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. The decisive condition for whether or not this target can be achieved is to have a fine party work style. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The transformation and construction of China requires our leadership. When we have rectified thinking and work style, we shall enjoy greater initiative in our work, become more capable and do a better job. Our country needs many people who will wholeheartedly serve the masses and the cause of socialism and who are determined to bring about change. We communists should all be this kind of people."

Our party's work style urgently needs rectification. We must see that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" sabotaged the party's work style very seriously and that their counterrevolutionary restorationist activities greatly impaired the party's structure. Half of our party members joined the party in the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild. Although the great majority of our new party members and young cadres are good, some were influenced to varying degrees in thinking and work style by the sham Marxism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This is a problem which should be strictly dealt with. Most of our veteran party members and veteran cadres behaved well in the struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four." After being restored to their work, they preserved the work style of hard work and plain living as well as keeping close links with the masses. They enjoy the support of the people. However, there are indeed a small number of people who fall short of the people's expectations and fail to draw necessary lessons from the past. They do not set strict demands on themselves, forget fine party traditions and are stained with all sorts of bad habits. Their behavior impairs the relations between the party and the people and kills the socialist initiative of the masses. This gives people cause for concern. Some people even lose confidence in the four modernizations. All this deserves the attention of the entire party. With the greatest determination and courage, we must remove all obstacles and do a good job in rectifying the party's work style by relying on the masses. This will decide whether our party will unite with and lead the masses to work with one heart and one mind to accomplish the four modernizations and whether our party will preserve its qualities of being the proletarian vanguard.

Only by Sharing Weal and Woe With the Masses Can We Work With One Heart and One Mind

In the final analysis, the question of our party's work style is that of the relationship between the party and the masses of the people. To lead the people to victory, a proletarian party must have a correct line and correct policies and a fine work style. Working out a Marxist line and policies conforming to the basic interests of the people provides the political basis for our party to unite with the masses and strive for victory. [paragraph continues]

Undoubtedly, without a correct line and policies, the people's cause is bound to fail. To only formulate a good line and good policies is not enough. If party members and cadres fail to do arduous work among the masses and turn the party's line and policies into the conscious action of the masses, the people's cause will also be unsuccessful. This is also a matter that must not be doubted. There, a Marxist-Leninist party must put its relationship with the masses in the first place of party building. Every party member should understand that in both revolution and construction we can only rely on the hundreds of millions of people to work with one heart and one mind. This is the sole source of our strength and a fundamental historical experience of the party.

The Communist Party was born in China 58 years ago. Under the leadership of the party, the Chinese people finally overthrew the "three great mountains" after a protracted and arduous struggle and founded a socialist new China. The people extol the party as a beacon, the guiding star and their close friend. The party teaches its members and cadres not to forget that the masses are their mother and that they are the servants of the people. During the war, the party very often sent one or several party members and cadres to a certain district to start their revolutionary work there. They were one with the masses. They took root, blossomed and bore fruit among them. At that time, the party and the masses were as inseparable as fish and water. Separated from the masses, they were not only unable to carry out their work, but their lives were endangered. The masses understood that party cadres were working for the liberation of the toiling people. They brought to the people a revolutionary truth and pointed out the correct way for them. The masses trusted and supported them. It was the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely supported the revolution, who were true bastion of iron. No force on earth, no matter how powerful, could smash us; on the contrary, we could defeat all our enemies. During the protracted and arduous struggle, a fine work style that had been proposed and nourished by Comrade Mao Zedong and many other outstanding leaders was developed within the party. This fine work style included seeking truth from facts, following the mass line, promoting democracy, being modest and prudent, working hard and struggling hard and serving the people wholeheartedly and so forth. Putting them all together, they became the three great styles described by Comrade Mao Zedong: The style of integrating theory with practice, keeping close links with the masses and making criticisms and self-criticisms. History has proven that it is this fine work style that maintains the party's flesh-and-blood ties with the people, so enables our party to be full of vigor and vitality and preserves its revolutionary qualities as a proletarian political party. Therefore, it enjoys the genuine and sincere support of the masses. Working with one heart and one mind resulted from our party's flesh-and-blood ties with the masses and a fine tradition of sharing weal and woe with them.

A Severe Trial Confronting a Ruling Party

Marx and Engels pointed out long ago: After seizing state power and establishing the state, the proletariat must prevent the working personnel of the state from pursuing power and money. The practice of the past 30 years following the founding of our country has told us that this is an unavoidable issue.

After seizing state power and becoming a ruling party, the position of our party has changed and it is now confronted with a new trial which will decide whether it will preserve the revolutionary qualities of a proletarian political party. It had no power before, but now it has become a ruling party. [paragraph continues]

Should it become a servant or master of society? Should we follow the examples of heroes in peasant revolutions by simply "replacing former rulers?" This is an even more severe trial for us because China is extremely backward economically and culturally and is a place where feudal rule persisted for a long time and petty bourgeois elements form a large proportion of the members of our party.

Lenin made a penetrating analysis: Under Russia's social conditions, it was unavoidable that a workers party would absorb a large number of elements with a petty bourgeois ideology. This was not a bad thing. The task of the proletariat was to train, educate and reform them. "To do so, the proletariat must reform those people of petty bourgeois origin and exercise influence on them but not vice versa." ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol 16, p 49) After the October Revolution, Lenin adopted various measures to make nonparty workers see in practice that "the Communist Party admits new members not so they may enjoy the advantages connected with the position of a governing party..." ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol 30 p 174). He taught party members to enhance the prestige of the party through their own exemplary role. Comrade Mao Zedong attached equal importance to the significance of the issue. In the rectification campaign in Yanan, he took "The Tercentenary of the 1644 Uprising," an essay written by Comrade Guo Moruo on peasant leader Li Zicheng in the last years of the Ming Dynasty, as a document for the campaign. He demanded that all party members, leading cadres in particular, learn from the fate of Li Zicheng. It deserves careful consideration.

On the eve of the national victory and shortly after the founding of the state, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly admonished the whole party to guard against being carried away with victory and against degeneration under changed conditions to avoid a repetition of the same tragedy in history. Thanks to a large amount of ideological and educational work done by the party and especially the three major struggles against corruption, waste and bureaucratism waged from the winter of 1952 to the spring of 1953, the whole party received a profound education. It commanded great prestige among the people throughout the country. However, such a problem cannot be settled once and for all. The struggle is still underway with the corpse of the exploiting class decaying and stinking. For 10 years, sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" greatly sapped our party's strength with an especially damaging effect on our party's traditional style. Since the smashing of the "gang of four", something has been done to restore the party's fine style, but various unhealthy trends and evil practices still extensively exist in the party.

1. Acting like bureaucrats. We have forgotten that our power is vested in us by the people and that it is Communist Party members' sacred duty to serve the people. In some cases we have taken the unit or the area under our control as an independent kingdom, doing things our own way, suppressing democracy, disrupting the legal system and encroaching upon the people's democratic and personal rights. In other cases we have acted like officials or lords, turning the unit or area under our control into a pool of stagnant water, which has no set aims, does not care about the people, refuses to act responsibly in all matters, makes no distinction between right and wrong, offers no support for good men and good deeds and does nothing against bad men and bad deeds.

2. Seeking privileged treatment. We seek privileges for ourselves and our relatives, defy financial and economic laws, and throw away public money to satisfy our whims. Some of us have even lapsed into following the road to corruption, theft, bribery and degeneration.

3. Seeking advantages through pull or influence. We run afoul of state laws and rules and regulations, serving our private interests or those of our sons, daughters, friends and relatives, and bring the decadent, corrupt practices of former government officials to our party.

4. Practicing factionalism. We do not think about the party's principles including its organizational principles. We are motivated more by factionalism than by party spirit. We continue factional activities in various forms, attacking one group and shielding another. Some leading cadres even resort to factionalism to consolidate their own leadership position.

There are still some other unhealthy trends and evil practices.

Although these problems only involve a handful of people, they require our serious attention. How have such unhealthy trends and evil practices come about? The sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was, of course, a main underlying cause, but not the only one. Its causes must be traced to social roots, to our way of thinking, and to defects in our work system. In society, carrying out different duties by different persons is a revolutionary way of dividing up work. This is clear to all. But with power and a wrong way of thinking, we are likely to link revolution with playing the part of an official and change from a public servant into a lord. We get our power from the masses of people. This is clear to all. But with no actual guarantee for the democratic rights of the masses of people, such power may in practice come from a certain individual who holds power. In this very context, the theory of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that "power is everything" was allowed to assert itself and spread its venom.

Since "power is everything," why should we bother about the powerless masses of people? So long as those in power are kept satisfied, nothing else matters. Under the corrosive influence of such thinking, certain people do not conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism in their efforts to pursue or protect personal interests. Instead they study what is mentioned in "the dream of the red chamber" about the amulet symbolic of official protection and the art of finding a patron to advance one's own career or protect one in case of trouble. Some people get involved with investigation and study. However, the object of their investigation and study is not the causes of misery for the masses or the problems encountered in work, but how things go with "those above" and their tastes and preferences, so that reports submitted will be in line with the proper "spirit" and the right kind of gifts can be arranged. Such people fawn upon superiors and impose on inferiors. They excel in nothing, but do every thing through coercion. They do nothing but excel in bragging. They are dull and insensitive in socialist construction but are all things to all men in government circles. What is left to recommend them as Communist Party members? Some people abuse their authority, violating law and defying discipline, mispending money and launching projects in a big way. Their extravagant tastes, their life of luxury and their fondness for showing off could not go uncriticized even in a feudal society. What was criticized in the poem "Mourning Over Expensive Buildings" by poet Bai Yuyi of the Tang Dynasty was nothing more serious than a case described in these lines: "Six or seven buildings cluster together;" "Each costs a fortune." How can this criticism measure up to the "lifestyle" typical of certain people today?

With such serious, unhealthy trends and evil practices existing in the party, how can we lead the masses in a joint effort to achieve the four modernizations if we lack the resolution and the courage to overcome them in time?

Be Determined To Rectify the Party's Work Style

To lay hold of the key to the realization of the four modernizations, we must keep a tight grip on two links without losing time. The first is economic reform and the second is the rectification of the party's work style. In material and spiritual life, these two links will increasingly assert their decisive role in the whole effort to achieve the four modernizations. The business of reform and rectification is likely to meet with opposition and resistance from all quarters. We must have great determination and great courage to succeed. Besides, we must have the proper ways and means. If we have the determination and courage but do not have the proper ways and means, we cannot do our work well.

In rectifying the party's work style, we must adopt the following measures.

1. We must do ideological work well. In rectifying the party's work style, we must first start with thinking of party organizations at various levels and must conduct extensive ideological education to rectify the party's work style. They must do so in a well-led and systematic manner and use "certain criteria for political life within the party" stipulated by the Central Commission for inspecting discipline as the main part of the teaching program. This document has summed up our new experiences since the smashing of the "gang of four" and enriched the theory represented by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on party building. It represents the guiding thoughts and basic rules in rectifying the party's work style. We must link the study of this document with the realities involving the whole party, a given unit and an individual, and unfold criticisms and self-criticisms in a down-to-earth manner. We must combine study with improvement. We must energetically promote the style of maintaining close ties with the masses, striving for national prosperity, fighting amid hardship, working hard, thinking hard, being the first to shoulder heavy burdens and daring to assume responsibilities, and exercise every care to handle the party's cause well.
2. We must strengthen the supervisory role of party members and the masses of people. Facts show that it is not enough to rely solely on individual consciousness. We must create the necessary conditions for protecting the exercise of supervision by party members over party organizations and leading cadres and by the masses of people over party and state cadres. We should not allow any excuses to prevent the exercise of supervision by party members and the masses.
3. We must resolutely and prudently review cases of defying party rules and regulations and corrupting the party's work style and hit out at unhealthy trends and evil practices. In addition, we must cite those good comrades who maintain the party's fine work style. We must play fair and square. All citizens are equal before the law. In no way can we allow the existence of privileged citizens or privileged party members who are above the law and party discipline and who can dictate the law and dictate the rules of party discipline. No matter how high a person ranks, how long his list of merits, how great his length of service and how powerful his "behind-the-scenes supporter," anyone who defies party discipline and state laws must be brought to justice.
4. We must improve various party systems. The party's democratic centralism, electoral work systems involving party congresses at various levels and party committees at various levels, the system for collective party leadership and the allocation of designated duties, the system for inspecting party discipline, party members' rights and obligations, and so forth must all be systematized by adopting measures based on the party constitution and the rules stipulated in "certain criteria for political life within the party." [paragraph continues]

I. 9 Jul 79

L 26

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In particular, the system for inspecting party discipline must be resolutely carried out to the letter. Only in this way can we actually rule out the change of unhealthy trends and evil practices developing.

We trust that so long as we rectify the party's work style properly, the people of the whole country will learn from us. This will have an impact on the whole nation. The people throughout the country will surely work as one toward the realization of the four modernizations under the leadership of the party. We must rectify the party's work style properly and achieve the four modernizations. This is our belief and also the common wish of the people throughout the country.

SEMIANNUAL BUILDING MATERIALS QUOTAS EXCEEDED

OW060924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Quotas set by the current production plan for a wide variety of construction materials have in many cases been substantially exceeded in the first half of this year.

Among quotas overfulfilled were those for cement, plate glass, glass fibre, pressed cement tubes, cement wire poles, asbestos, gypsum, graphite, asphalt roofing felts, marble plates and terrazzoes as well as other non-metallic mineral products.

Cement output went up by 9.8 percent compared with the same period of 1978. Larger plate glass producers have fulfilled 53.9 percent of their annual quota, a 20 percent increase over production in the same period last year, or an increase of 5.7 million square metres. The output of cement and glass has exceeded all previous records.

In the first half of this year, there was a general improvement in the quality of products. Production costs dropped and there was less waste of raw materials and fuel; labour productivity and profit went up.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION FIGURES REPORTED

OW070403 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--China's chemical industry met or overfulfilled targets for all its 19 major products except phosphate rock in the first six months of this year, with better quality and lower consumption of fuel and raw minerals. Fifteen of the major products showed increases over the corresponding period of 1978. Synthetic ammonia, soda ash, calcium carbide, rubber tyres, synthetic rubber and seven other products rose by between 10.6 and 20.4 per cent.

Medium-sized synthetic ammonia plants have cut down power consumption for each ton of ammonia produced to an average of 1,452 kilowatt-hours, which is 115 kilowatt-hours less than the previous lowest level.

A dozen key enterprises making polyvinyl chloride have reduced the amount of calcium carbide used to produce each ton of polyvinyl chloride by another 37 kilogrammes per ton.

The output of chemical equipment in the first half of 1979 was 54 per cent of the annual plan, and spare parts 70 per cent.

Chemical production was kept stable from January to June, thanks to the workers' effort to economize on fuel and increase production despite the shortages of fuel, power and raw materials and transport problems.

I. 9 Jul 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

01

WAN LI GREETES REPORT GROUP OF COUNTERATTACK HEROES

HK061040 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 5 July, the Hefei (Luogang) airport was filled with noises of gongs and drums and a joyous atmosphere. Filled with great joy, despite the rain, nearly 1,000 people of Anhui and Hefei solemnly and warmly welcomed the arrival of the branch group of the report group of heroes and models of the self-defensive counterattack against the SRV for the Nanjing PLA units. Among the welcoming masses were representatives of model workers on different fronts, commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force, public security cadres and policemen, militiamen, cadres of party and government organs, Young Pioneers and literature and art workers.

"At 1110, the plane carrying the report group of heroes and models slowly touched down. Wan Li, Gu Zhuoxin, Wang Wenmo (Yuan Zhen), Li Zhendong, Peng Zhongzhu, (Bu Hanxiang), Zhēng Rui and (Wei Anmin), responsible people of the Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Anhui Military District and the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, greeted the comrades of the report group of heroes and models and warmly shook hands with them." Other responsible people of the party, government and army who welcomed the comrades at the airport on 5 July included (Dong Yuxiang), (?Peng Yuepa), (Gao Langping), (?Hong Yuezhang), (Lin Zhao), (Zhang Wenhong), (Zhong Jiahua), (Wu Xi), (Zhang Xie), (Lin Gong), (Du Yicheng), (Lin Huaxin) and (?Wang Shengliang).

LIAO ZHIGAO ATTENDS FUJIAN CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK090533 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Fujian Conference on the party's ideological and theoretical work was recently held in Fuzhou. The central subjects discussed at the conference were: continue to carry democracy forward and emancipate the minds, uphold the four basic principles, strengthen the party's ideological and political work, eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, unite the ideology of the whole party and the people of Fujian under the spirit of the third plenary session and mobilize and go all out to advance toward the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Present at the conference were the directors of the propaganda departments and theoretical sections of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, responsible comrades of all provincial departments and committees, people's organizations and institutes of higher learning as well as responsible comrades of propaganda departments, some 200 people in all. Comrade (Zhang Gexin), director of the Propaganda Department of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, spoke on understanding the study of the related document of the central authorities and also made a summation of the conference. Liao Zhigao, Ma Xingyuan and other major leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee have important instructions at the conference and put forward demands.

Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee noted: The basic issue in ideological and theoretical work is to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The roots of both of the current two incorrect ideological trends have their source with Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must never underestimate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and must fully see the harm of the "leftist" things. We must also see that there are still rightist things and we must proceed from the practical situations.

I. 9 Jul 79

O 2

PRC
EAST REGION

Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee demanded that the Communist Party members in Fujian and the comrades on the ideological and theoretical front fully affirm the excellent situation since the third plenary session. In connection with publicizing and implementing the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC, they must further publicize and implement the spirit of the third plenary session. They must conduct prolonged education in the four basic principles. In particular, they must do a very good job in grasping the education of young people. In conducting theoretical research they must emancipate the minds and serve to quicken the pace of the four modernizations. They must conduct research in connection with the reality of Fujian and explain in theory how to make full use of the advantageous conditions and features of Fujian to do well in promoting economic readjustments and speeding up economic development.

AFP REPORTS FOREIGN STUDENTS BEATEN AT SHANGHAI INSTITUTE

OW081347 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (AFP)--Students from Third World countries in Shanghai have decided to go on strike following violent scuffles between them and Chinese students from July 3-5 at the textiles institute, in which 16 Africans and Arabs were injured, four seriously. They have denounced the behavior of Chinese police toward them, accusing some policemen not only of having failed to protect them but also of having incited the Chinese students to hit them.

The Chinese authorities, meanwhile, decided to expel a Mauritanian student accused of raping Chinese women. African students questioned by AFP said the accusation was untrue. The student, arrested last Sunday, while in a Shanghai park with a Chinese woman, was locked up six days before being handed over yesterday to a representative of the Mauritanian Embassy here "for immediate repatriation".

Following these incidents, the atmosphere was tense in Shanghai between the Chinese and the foreign student community, which numbers about 250, most from developing countries, including Congo, Zaire, Senegal, Mauritania, Burundi, Sudan, South Yemen, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Pakistan. Some African students, questioned in the hotel about 50 kms (30 miles) from Shanghai where they were taken for security reasons after last week's incidents, said most of the Third World students in Shanghai intended to leave China. A Congolese student told AFP: "We are no longer safe here. Since the beginning of 1979 Chinese in the street, troublemakers, have been calling us 'black devils'. We discussed this with Chinese officials but they replied that there was no racism in China".

Various students questioned by AFP have told of how rather loud music being played by African students at 10 p.m. on July 3 led to fierce battles between Chinese and foreign students at the textiles institute. "Black devils, turn off your music," were the words that sparked off the powderkeg. A scuffle broke out. One Chinese student was cut by a knife. Two African students were also wounded. A Chinese official in charge of foreign students was hit. At about 10 a.m. the next day some African students trying to tear down posters describing them as "criminals" were stoned as they returned from examination rooms. "I was knocked out and stayed unconscious for four hours", one Malian student declared.

The building for foreign students was besieged by dozens of Chinese students who threw stones and bricks, breaking the windows. Police were called immediately but did not arrive on the scene for several hours. The fighting continued sporadically all day under the passive gaze as dozens of policemen watched. Several African students were to be hospitalised but an ambulance that came to pick them up was overturned by Chinese students at 5 p.m.

I. 9 Jul 79

0 3

PRC
EAST REGION

At the same time five Yemeni students from Dongdi University who had gone to see what was happening were attacked with iron bars by Chinese students and shouted at by Chinese bystanders and some of the policemen present, who did not intervene. Three of the Yemenis were seriously injured, with broken arms and various fractures, while a Sudanese student was also badly beaten up.

In the evening a Malian student, called to the telephone, was clubbed by Chinese students in the watchman's lodge of the building for foreigners as police looked on. Parts of his body were covered with black ink as he was found to be "too light-skinned", a student reported to AFP. He passed out and a policeman took him back to his room.

As the siege of the building continued, six injured African students were evacuated at about 2 a.m.

Authorities later announced the evacuation of all foreign students from the institute and told them to take along their most valuable personal effects. When they left the building they were attacked with iron bars, sticks and bricks. They took refuge in the institute's restaurant but were cornered there and beaten up for half an hour. One Mauritanian student suffered serious injuries. Students' personal effects--radios, tape recorders, cameras--were smashed. The police watched but did not intervene. "Then the Chinese students started insulting us and comparing us to Vietnamese prisoners of war", one of them said.

At around 5.30 a.m. an appeal by Vice-Premier Fang Yi read twice over the radio called on the students to return to their rooms.

Four and a half hours later the most seriously wounded were taken to hospital and all the foreign students left the institute to be put up at a hotel in Jin Shan, 45 kms (27 miles) from Shanghai. Sixteen students were hospitalised at Shanghai's hospital number one. It was not known how many Chinese students were hurt.

It was the second time this year that serious incidents broke out between Chinese and foreign students. In mid-April there were clashes in Nanjing but they were much less serious than the ones at Shanghai. Diplomats of several countries involved went to Shanghai in recent days following the incidents.

SHANGHAI ELECTRICAL MACHINERY PLANT FIRE REPORTED

OW061914 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] According to Shanghai television, a fire broke out at dawn on 29 June in the Shanghai electrical machinery plant, burning down concrete buildings covering 630 square meters and destroying polyethylene insulation materials and other equipment valued at more than 800,000 yuan. The cause of the fire is now under investigation. However, initial findings show that a fire at the workshop was reported previously at noon on 20 April, and another fire 10 hours before the recent fire. The cause of the fires reported previously were attributed to sparks from electric welding and a pneumatic (?cutting device), but no necessary preventive measures were taken. Moreover, supplies valued at more than 1 million yuan were stockpiled in the work area without persons specifically assigned to guard them. The fire had already burnt through the concrete roof of the building when it was discovered.

Leading authorities concerned have pointed out that in the current vigorous movement to increase production and practice economy, party committees at all levels must heighten vigilance and strengthen leadership over fire prevention and production safety. They must map out strict rules and regulations governing control of hazardous chemical materials and use of flammable substances. Special persons must be assigned to watch all important workshops and warehouses so that incidents may be discovered expeditiously.

I. 9 Jul 79

0 4

PRC
EAST REGION

The cause of an incident must be investigated thoroughly and the matter handled promptly. In the meantime steps must be taken to draw a lesson from the incident and avoid a recurrence of similar incidents.

Lessons From Coverage of Plant Fire

OW061915 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Talk by (Yang Wanzhou): "Beware of Fire"]

[Text] A big fire broke out in a workshop at the Shanghai electrical machinery plant, causing losses worth more than 800,000 yuan. A reporter of the Shanghai TV station covered the fire. From the TV screen we saw the ruins of the burnt out plant; it was horrifying. It is a good thing that such a news film was shown since it will caution people against fire and thus maintain their vigilance toward disasters.

Some people may say that a report on a fire is news in a capitalist society. In their eyes it seems that socialist news media should only report on the progress of production and construction and not disasters. In fact, incidents like fires have diminished in our society at large but are not completely eliminated. The consequences of some of the incidents are in fact very serious since they cause losses of property to the state and the people. Any person with some sense that he is the master of the country would feel hurt after seeing the loss brought about by this disaster. Therefore, informing the people about the truth of this loss is the best way to enhance the people's sense of vigilance and responsibility.

It is a lopsided view to treat production and construction and disaster as two different things. As we are going after the four modernizations with united efforts, we must put the potential of existing enterprises and society at large into full play. If we lower our guard toward disasters and take no measures to prevent them, things like the Shanghai electrical machinery plant fire, in which a modern workshop was reduced to ruins, will happen. Would this not undermine the four modernizations?

Disastrous incidents are the archenemy of production and construction. While reporting on the progress of production and construction, we should also report on incidents in production and construction and the lessons to be learned. It is therefore of positive significance for us to sound the alarm constantly to alert the people against fire.

TIE YING ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG CADRES' MEETING

OW081336 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang provincial party and revolutionary committees called a cadres' meeting on the afternoon of 6 July in order to convey the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC and arouse army men and people throughout the province to conscientiously study and resolutely implement the policies and tasks put forward by the session, work hard with one heart and one mind, strive to carry out all of Zhejiang's work in a better way and quicken the pace of the four modernizations. Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the meeting. Our province's deputies to the second session of the Fifth NPC and members representing our province at the second session of the Fifth CPC National Committee attended the cadres' meeting. Tie Ying, who headed Zhejiang's delegation to the NPC session, delivered a report at the meeting on the guidelines of the session. Wang Yaoting, deputy chief of the Zhejiang delegation, reported on Premier Hua Guofeng's important speech at the panel discussion conducted by the Zhejiang delegation. Another deputy chief, Wang Yuexia, and Deputy Wang Fusheng discussed their views and appreciation of the session.

After describing the session as a spectacular event, Comrade Tie Ying emphatically discussed two questions. Pointing out that carrying out the four modernizations under a situation of stability and unity was the major item on the session agenda, he said: Doing a good job of readjusting the national economy is the first battle of the four modernizations. To push the national economy forward, it is necessary to maintain the priorities of developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and, first of all, push agriculture forward. It is essential to firmly uphold the guiding thought of taking agriculture as the foundation, implement economic policies and, while paying continued attention to grain production, vigorously develop a diversified economy. In industry, it is necessary to accelerate the growth of light industry based on Zhejiang's own characteristics. Silk, cotton textiles, hemp textiles, paper, foodstuffs, garment, furniture, technical art and other light and textile industries, as well as the handicraft industry, should be vigorously developed in particular. Meanwhile, active efforts should be made to pave the way for swiftly developing Zhejiang's foreign trade and tourism. It is also necessary to further promote work concerning planned parenthood, effectively curb population growth rate to below 8 per thousand in 2 or 3 years.

Comrade Tie Ying said: To further study and implement the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC and improve the people's congress system, we will call an enlarged meeting of the provincial revolutionary committee in the third quarter and hold a provincial people's congress in the fourth quarter.

In conclusion Comrade Tie Ying urged the army men and people throughout the province to firmly respond to the call of the second session of the Fifth NPC, closely unite under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, work with one heart, resolutely shift the work focus to socialist modernization, fight well the first battle of the four modernizations, do a good job in this year's agricultural and industrial production and other work, and strive to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

Attending the meeting were more than 5,000 people including cadres of provincial and municipal party, government and military offices and representatives to the provincial meeting of model workers.

BRIEFS

ANHUI RAPESEED--The total output of rapeseed in Anhui this year increased by 10 percent over last year resulting in a bumper harvest. Anhui is one of the key producing areas of oil-bearing crops throughout the country. The output of rapeseed in 1978 doubled the highest level ever previously recorded. This year the areas in the province sown with rape reached 4.5 million mou. In Funan County alone, 95,000 mou were sown with rape to become the first rape base county on the Huaibei Plain. In January and April this year, the Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held an on-the-spot meeting on tending rape and a forum to study the technology of rape production. During the late growing stage, the province experienced frost, strong wind, low temperature, hailstones, rain and insect pests. Anqing Prefecture is one of the main rape-producing areas in Anhui. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 79 HK]

NANFANG RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK300424 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 79 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "Conscientiously Strengthen the Party's Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] All areas in this province are currently implementing the spirit of the third enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the fourth Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the meeting of cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels. The meetings called on us to conscientiously strengthen the party's ideological and political work, further merge the thinkings inside and outside the party into the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, guarantee a smooth readjustment of the national economy and mobilize people throughout the province to march on toward the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Attaching importance to ideological and political work is our party's fine tradition. In handling affairs, we communists all insist on attaching importance to ideological education and raising the political consciousness of the cadres and people. Particularly at the juncture of the historical transition, we are facing arduous and complicated tasks and the party's ideological and political work have become specially important. We are currently at a period of great historical transition and the work focus of the whole party has been shifted to realizing the four modernizations. Under the new historical conditions, while proceeding with the new Long March to realize the four modernizations, we must not, in the slightest degree, weaken the party's ideological and political work. We should actually greatly strengthen the work.

Some comrades in the party recently were laboring under a misunderstanding of the ideological and political work. They held that strengthening economic work means permission to slacken ideological and political work and that rescinding the specific duties of some unnecessary political organs means canceling ideological and political work. This kind of view is wrong. Success in strengthening economic work depends on strengthening ideological and political work. Ideological and political work needs the participation of all party members and must be integrated with economic work. Stalin said: "Politics and economics are inseparable in our livelihood and practice. The two coexist and jointly play an important role. Anyone who tries to split up the unity of economics and politics in our actual work, strengthens economic work at the expense of political work or strengthens political work at the expense of economic work will surely run into snags." We must keep cool and must never assume that shifting the work focus to the four modernizations means permission to slacken ideological and political work. Furthermore, our current readjustment of the national economy will certainly arouse various types of ideological reflections among the people and will set off ideological problems and problems of comprehension which must be solved. We must make full ideological preparations for these.

In carrying out ideological and political work, we must imbue the people with revolutionary ideas, widen their field of vision, raise their spiritual level, enable them to stand tall and become farsighted, and enable them to proceed from the situation as a whole and from the long-range and fundamental interests while running affairs and handling problems. Following the shift of the work focus, our tasks of economic construction are very arduous and heavy. To fulfill the tasks, we must pay attention to having an overall point of view, plain living and hard work, working hard for the prosperity of the country, heightening the revolutionary spirit, vying with each other in shouldering heavy loads, bravely scaling heights, having no fear of sacrifice and surmounting every difficulty. [paragraph continues]

If these things deviate from ideological and political work, where will they all end? Therefore, the ideas and practice which assume that strengthening economic work means permission to weaken or slacken ideological and political work do not conform with objective reality and are also very harmful.

We must clearly understand this question: What is the mission of the new period's ideological and political work? To put it briefly, we may say that the mission is to educate, mobilize and organize the masses to go in for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. We know that the realization of the four modernizations is the greatest political affair and that a smooth realization of the four modernizations needs the guarantee of powerful ideological and political work. Through powerful ideological and political work, we must enable the masses of people to truly understand that the realization of the four modernizations is our fundamental interest, our vital cause and our historical duty and enable them to regard the realization of the four modernizations as their own duty and to vie with one another in contributing to the realization of the four modernizations. At the same time, we must also enable everyone to clearly understand that realizing the four modernizations is no easy job and will not be smooth sailing. It is true that our current problems have piled up. The glaring point is that due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and following a time of turmoil which lasted 10 years, there are serious imbalances in the national economy and the masses of people have encountered quite a few problems in their economic livelihood. Therefore, we must advocate keeping the whole situation in mind. The state must show solicitude for the people's sufferings and the people must also make full allowances for the state's difficulties.

The purpose of the current strengthening of the party's ideological and political work is to merge the thinkings inside and outside the party into the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee. Since the implementation of the spirit of the third plenary session, the situation of this province has been excellent. However, in the ideological field, the two erroneous ideological trends which doubt the correctness of the third plenary session and doubt the four basic principles have emerged. Although the two ideological trends have different forms of expression, they both doubt and negate the spirit of the third plenary session and they are both detrimental to the shift of the work focus of the party. Furthermore, various bad tendencies including feudal and superstitious practice, gambling, sneaking across the border to foreign countries and indiscriminate felling of mountain forests have emerged in some rural areas of the province. These erroneous ideological trends and bad tendencies are destructive factors in the development of our excellent situation. Under these circumstances, we must not slacken our ideological and political work in the slightest degree. We must conduct reeducation in the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, conduct education in upholding the four basic principles and educate cadres and people to combat and triumph over the two erroneous ideological trends and combat and overcome bad tendencies and noxious influence.

In conducting education in the four basic principles, emphasis must be placed on further emancipating minds. The current main obstacle to implementing the spirit of the third plenary session is still the ideological ossification or semiossification among a number of cadres. We must continue to solve this problem. Upholding the four basic principles is in full conformity with emancipating minds. The opinion that reiterating the four basic principles means discarding the emancipation of minds and the opinion that the current emancipation of minds is "going beyond the limit" and that it is imperative to "rectify the deviation" are all groundless and wrong. Only by persistently emancipating our minds can we completely destroy the spiritual shackles imposed on people by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and correctly uphold the four basic principles.
[paragraph continues]

Only by upholding the four basic principles can we further correctly emancipate our minds and clear away interference from "left" and right. We must successfully integrate emancipating minds with upholding the four basic principles and successfully handle the dialectical relationship between emancipating minds and upholding the four basic principles. The emancipation of minds is aimed at straightening out ideological line, insisting on seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with practice and is not aimed at indiscriminately imitating the so-called "books." To straighten our ideological line, we must continue to publicize practice as the sole criterion for testing truth which is the fundamental principle of Marxism. We must popularize discussions on the criterion of truth among basic levels, truly use practice to observe and judge things, be bold in independent thinking, start the machines and break through forbidden areas. We must thoroughly criticize the idealist ideological line promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and eradicate their odious influence. The past situation in which ten thousand horses were all muted and which looked like a stagnant pond, and those past mistakes in which science was replaced by blind faith, reason by servility, truth by ignorance and democracy by autocracy must never be repeated!

To strengthen ideological and political work, we must first do well in the ideological work concerning leading cadres, strengthen the party's ideological building and promote party work style. After the rectification of party work style, leading party cadres must set good examples, be strict with themselves and be paragons of the masses of party members and people to change the general mood of society, establish the party's close links with the masses and do an even better job of uniting with and leading the masses of people to proceed with the new Long March. To promote party work style, we must oppose the personal privileges of some leading cadres. Now, a few party members and cadres seek personal privileges and private interests, tell lies, seek pleasure, pay no attention to principles and long for the degenerate life style of capitalism. This bad ideology and work style is very harmful. We must resolutely struggle against this kind of rotten atmosphere. We must conduct education of the guiding principles of political life within the party among our party members. Comrade Zhang Zhixin was a good party member, a good cadre and a strong fighter of the proletariat. The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee has already issued the "Circular on Learning From Comrade Zhang Zhixin" which called on party organizations at all levels and all party members throughout the province to deeply carry out activities of learning from Comrade Zhang Zhixin. Like Comrade Zhang Zhixin, we must uphold the principles of proletarian party spirit, be selfless and fearless, be brave in upholding the truth, dare to struggle for the truth, be noble-minded and moral persons, be the persons who are of benefit to the people and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style.

To do well in ideological and political work and to counter the two erroneous ideological trends and striking ideological problems inside and outside the party, party committees at all levels must conscientiously organize cadres and people to successfully study a series of important talks given recently by leading comrades of the central authorities. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over ideological and political work, implement party committee leadership, mobilize all party members to participate in the work, get in touch with reality and carry out ideological and political work with economic work and with other vocational work, pay attention to improving our methods, carry out the work in a lively style, pay attention to achieving practical results and further eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in disrupting the party's ideological and political work. We must raise the level of our contingents for ideological and political work and strengthen our ideological work positions.
[paragraph continues]

We must do well in grasping study and particularly the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At the same time, we must energetically advocate the study of science, technology and cultural knowledge among cadres and people and pay special attention to leading the attention of the masses of youths to this study. If all factories, farms, organs and vast rural areas can make use of their spare time to carry out the study and create a dynamic study atmosphere, this will be of great benefit to training talented persons for the four modernizations and to maintaining social order. Cadres at all levels must be good at making investigations and studies, correctly analyze the ideological situation, justly and forcefully carry out ideological and political work and solve problems in erroneous thinkings and deeds when they are budding. We must also energetically foster socialist morality and practice, use a healthy atmosphere to overwhelm an evil atmosphere and resolutely struggle against those phenomena which corrupt social values.

We completely believe that through conscientious and tangible work, this province's ideological and political work can surely take on an entirely new look, thus guaranteeing the realization of a smooth shift of our work focus and promoting the development of our industrial and agricultural production and various other undertakings.

GUANGXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PROMOTING SUMMER REAPING, SOWING

HK090514 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Guangxi Regional Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 3 July on seriously doing well in promoting summer reaping and sowing. It called on the leadership organs at all levels in Guangxi, all rural cadres and commune members to urgently take action and actively plunge into the battle of crash reaping and sowing. The circular noted: At present, summer reaping and sowing has been launched from south to north. Specifically doing well in fighting the battle of crash reaping and sowing has become an overriding central task in rural work. The leadership organs at all levels, all the rural cadres and the commune members must urgently take action, actively plunge into the battle of crash reaping and sowing, do well in promoting all the links in reaping and sowing and successfully reap a bumper early rice harvest. With regard to the demands of the farming season and for an increase in yield they must fulfill the task of transplanting late rice seedlings and lay a foundation for an increase in grain yield and a bumper harvest in the second half of this year. The circular demanded that all places continue to publicize the successful practical experiences of concentrating leadership strength, manpower and agricultural machinery in the past few years. They must work hard to speed up the progress of crash reaping and strive to basically complete transplanting late rice seedlings before autumn begins [7 August].

Before crash reaping and sowing, we must seriously do well in inspecting and repairing all kinds of agricultural machinery. Agricultural machinery, machine-building, commerce, supply and marketing, petrochemical industry and other related departments must render their service down to the basic levels. They must specifically do well in solving problems concerning the supply of fats and oils and spare parts and fittings.

This year, the areas of mid-season rice in Guangxi are relatively large. With regard to the demand of reaping a yield of two crops in one crop, all places must specifically do well in promoting field tending and work hard to increase the per-mou yield. At the same time, they must continue to do well in grasping the late-stage tending of late-maturing strains of early rice. In particular, they must prevent and treat rice leafhoppers and other insect pests and plant diseases in order to achieve a comprehensive increase in early rice yield. We must do everything possible to enlarge the areas of late rice and other grain crops.

This year we have had relatively good rainfall. All places must mobilize the masses to tap the potentials of the land and enlarge the areas of cultivation. They must strive to transplant an additional mou or fen. For those places where there are not enough seedlings, they must resow early-maturing strains in a timely way. At the same time, they must adopt such measures as are suitable to local situations and enlarge the cultivation of pulses, potatoes and other minor grain.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL RURAL WORK CONFERENCE CLOSES

HK070710 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] "The Hunan rural work conference convened by the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee closed in Hengdong County on 30 June. At the closing ceremony the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee presented flags and certificates of commendation to advanced units and individuals in learning from Dazhai in 1978. "Since the Hunan rural work conference opened on 20 June, the participants visited some advanced units in You and Hengdong counties, exchanged experiences in developing agricultural production and listened to reports by responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee."

The closing and prize-giving ceremony on the afternoon of 30 June was held in the hall of Hengdong County. Liu Fusheng, Wang Zhiguo, Tong Guogui, Zhang Wenguang, (Cao Wenju), (Xu Tiangu), Shi Yuzhen and Shi Bangzhi, responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the ceremony. Comrade Wang Zhiguo, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the ceremony. Comrade Liu Fusheng, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the closing and prize-giving ceremony. Comrade Liu Fusheng said: "To do a still better job in implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy, boosting adequate revolutionary enthusiasm, launching the movement of comparing with, learning from, catching up with, assisting and surpassing one another, and promoting agriculture still faster, the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have decided to commend and grandly publicize advanced units and individuals in learning from Dazhai in agriculture in 1978 and have called on all trades to learn from them. The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee hopes that there will be even more units and individuals learning from them. In this way our contributions to the socialist state will be great."

Comrade Liu Fusheng noted: "The victorious convening of the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC has equipped us with a strong ideological weapon in doing well in convening this conference and formulating plans for our work in later stages. Party committees at all levels must closely integrate the publicizing and implementing of the spirit of the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC with the conveying of the spirit of the Hunan rural work conference. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. To readjust the whole national economy, it is of prime importance to persistently maintain agriculture as the foundation and concentrate our strength on promoting agriculture. Our leading comrades at all levels must see the significance of agriculture and also the urgency of speeding up agricultural development as well as the honorable and difficult tasks they have shouldered. They must make still greater determination and efforts to do well in grasping agriculture and make even greater contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations."

Comrade Liu Fusheng noted in conclusion that the busy season of crash-reaping and sowing is approaching. He called on the people to do well in making arrangements for manpower and in fighting the battle of crash reaping and sowing without missing the opportune season and do everything possible to reap a full bumper harvest this year.

TIANJIN: DELEGATES TO 5TH NPC, 5TH CPPCC WELCOMED HOME

SK060216 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Tianjin municipal deputies to the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress and members participating in the second plenary session of the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference returned to Tianjin by train on the morning of 4 July. They were warmly welcomed at the station by leading comrades of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. At about 1000, when the train on which the deputies and members were traveling arrived at Tianjin station, leading comrades of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees who were waiting at the platform, including Yan Dakai, Liu Gang, (Wu Zhen), (Wang Yifu), Fan Rusheng, (Li Yanwu) and (Ma Ruihua), stepped forward and shook hands with them one by one extending cordial greetings.

The deputies and members were brimming with vigor and joy. They were very happy at having successfully fulfilled the task given them by the people throughout the municipality. During the sessions, on the basis of the spirit of saying all you know and saying it without reserve, the municipal deputies and members of the Fifth NPC and CPPCC sincerely discussed the various work of the country and the satisfactory results which have been achieved. As to these results, the vast number of the masses throughout the municipality are highly delighted and determined to support and implement the spirit of the sessions and to wrest a new victory in achieving the four modernizations. Also attending the welcoming were responsible comrades from the departments, commissions and offices concerned of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; the municipal trade union council, CYL committee and women's federation; and the units to which the deputies and members belong.

TIANJIN RIBAO URGES FURTHER DISCUSSION ON CRITERION FOR TRUTH

SK060605 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Report on TIANJIN RIBAO 5 July editorial: "Deeply Carry Out the Discussion on the Criterion for Truth"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: A major event occurred in the political and ideological realm of our country after the smashing of the gang of four; that is, the discussion on whether practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. This discussion has greatly promoted the work of shattering the mental shackles imposed by the gang of four and breaking through the theoretical forbidden zone created by them, emancipating the minds of the whole party and of the people of the entire country and realizing the four modernizations at an early date.

The editorial states: To conscientiously hold discussions on whether practice is the sole criterion for testing truth is particularly significant for our Tianjin Municipality. Because certain former responsible persons of Tianjin Municipality had covered up problems and suppressed the masses, the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four in the municipality was launched less quickly than in other places and, in particular, the work to settle accounts with the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four was not carried out in a deep-going manner and discussions on the criterion for truth were not conducted extensively. Therefore, many comrades have not freed their minds from the mental shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Some of them are still used to contemplating questions within the bounds set by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Some think that whatever revolutionary leaders wrote or said must not be changed and that whoever changes them means to pull down the banner. Some consider whatever is stated in books or documents as being reliable. They serve as tools to repeat and disseminate whatever has been stated. They do not think things out by themselves, nor conduct investigations and research, nor understand the line, principles and policies of the central authorities on the basis of the specific situation of their own localities, departments or units. Some are blinded by their presumptuous self-conceit, have a very narrow outlook and are complacent with minor success. Their work lags far behind that of other localities, but they consider their work as being carried out well, turn a deaf ear to the criticism of the masses and opinions of other units and stubbornly cling to their own road. Some trim their sails to the wind, do not know what is right and what is wrong and drift with the wind. But when they review their work, they find contradictions for which they can offer no explanation. Some crave greatness and success, make false reports, indulge in exaggeration and falsely boast that they have reached their targets. Some do not conduct self-criticism and, when problems arise, do not sum up experiences earnestly but blame leading persons and the masses and consider themselves free from responsibility.

To correct the abovementioned wrong ideas and tendencies of some comrades, it is necessary for us to reeducate the people throughout the municipality, especially leading comrades, in the basic principles of materialism, so that they will have a clear understanding of the question of whether practice is the sole criterion for testing truth.

Over the past 6 months, through our practice in implementing the guidelines of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, it has been all the more proved that the need for discussion on the criterion for truth is very urgent for our municipality. After the third plenary session issued a call to the whole party for emancipating minds, some persons did not really emancipate their minds. (For instance), earlier this year when an evil mind of negating the four basic principles appeared in our society, some persons connected it with the emancipation of minds, wrongly thinking that it was a result of the emancipation of minds and therefore trying to stop emancipation of minds. The basic reason for this was of course that the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four had not yet been completely eliminated. However, there were two other reasons: (1) For a period, there was no full inner party democratic life. Some comrades used to act in strict accordance with instructions and were not good at thinking things out for themselves; (2) Because of the influence of petty producer mentality, bureaucracy and subjectivism, some persons had narrow fields of vision, and, when new things appeared, found faults with and made a fuss over them.

The in-depth discussions on the criterion for testing truth should be held in close connection with the specific practice in socialist construction. It must not be a general, empty talk. It is necessary to sum up conscientiously our practical experiences of the past three decades, particularly of the past decade or more, on the basis of the actual situation of our own departments and units to see what has been done correctly and what has been done incorrectly. Through summing up experiences of both positive and negative examples, we will find the law of development of things, become sober minded, enhance our self-awakening, overcome blindness, do no or fewer stupid things that can be avoided, make no or fewer stupid mistakes that have been repeated many times and, in the course of the four modernizations, dare to explore new things and solve new problems.

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The editorial says: In holding discussions on the criterion for truth it is necessary to give full scope to democracy and carry out the "principle of three nots"-- not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using the big stick. Due to limited practice, it is impossible for one person's viewpoint to be completely true.

We must allow him time to change his views from being incorrect to more correct and from being one-sided to comprehensive. Completely negating a person for the incorrectness in his understanding is itself an absurd understanding and way of doing things. Those who are led should dare to explore and conduct self-criticism when making mistakes. Those who lead others should practice democracy and allow people to speak. In this way, our cause will be prosperous and the four socialist modernizations will be achieved at an early date.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL YOUTH WORK--Baotou municipal party committee, Nei Monggol, adhered to the principle of overall planning and proper arrangement in solving problems of unemployed youth. From January to May, more than 29,900 young people were assigned jobs. Some of them joined newly established construction, repairing, delivering, and loading and unloading contingents and some formed various commercial and comprehensive service teams. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SCHOOLS' RESTORATION--Recently the autonomous regional revolutionary committee studied and decided to establish and restore 19 technical schools this year and to enroll students in August. During the period from the founding of the People's Republic of China to 1965, the autonomous region had 66 technical schools with full-day or work-study systems, which contained more than 15,500 students and had more than 2,200 teachers, staff members and workers. However, they were severely destroyed by the education line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. After the smashing of the gang, technical schools in our region have again been developed. In 1978, there were 29,000 students in the established and restored technical schools and in the technical classes affiliated with secondary professional schools. The autonomous region plans to enroll more than 4,600 students this year in its existing and newly established and restored technical schools. The number of students will be increased over that of previous years. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 79 SK]

TIANJIN REPRINTING COMPANY--In order to meet the needs of the four socialist modernizations, Tianjin Municipality recently established a company for translating and reprinting foreign scientific and technical documents and materials. The company will provide conditions for the broad masses of cadres and scientific and technical personnel to study foreign advanced science and technology. Since the establishment of the company, it has completed the task of translating and reprinting 3 million words from the Japanese and English scientific and technical materials. The company will gradually assume the task of translating and reprinting German, French and Russian scientific and technical materials and organize translation forces in the various fields of society into a network around the translation center of the company. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 4 Jun 79 SK]

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